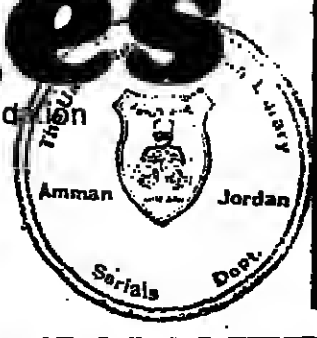


هذه امنا لثقل

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تيمز: صحيفة سياسية عربية مستقلة، منشورة من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الرأي"



## Japanese envoy holds talks in Iraq

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan and Japan's Deputy Foreign Minister Toshiji Nakajima reviewed latest developments in the Iran-Iraq war, the Iraqi News Agency said. Mr. Nakajima had talks Sunday with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz and handed him a message from Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, the contents of which were not revealed. Iraq recently informed Japan it would attack a Japanese-Iranian petrochemical complex near the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini and urged Japan to withdraw all its workers from the area. The Iraqi News Agency said Mr. Ramadan assured the Japanese envoy of Iraq's desire to develop relations with Japan. The agency quoted Mr. Nakajima as reiterating his country's desire to expand its cooperation with Iraq.

## 5 ships sunk near Bandar Khomeini

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Monday, its navy and air force had destroyed three Iranian naval vessels near the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini at the head of the Gulf, and another two had been wrecked by Iraqi mines around the port. "Several naval targets were seen trying to enter Bandar Khomeini port and were attacked by our jets and naval units, which destroyed three of them," a high command communique said. The rest of the Iranian vessels "fled in a terrified state" and strayed into a mined area, where two of them were sunk by mines, the communique said. Baghdad said 10 days ago it had mined the entrance to the Iranian port, and warned all shipping to stay away from the area. Monday's communique said: "We reiterate our warnings to all parties cooperating with the Iranian enemy against taking their vessels into the exclusion zone or the mined area."

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## Klibi due in Jordan Thursday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi is expected to arrive in Amman Thursday on a three-day visit including Iraq and Syria, the Al Ra'i newspaper said Monday. Mr. Klibi will discuss issues related to an Arab summit to be held in Riyadh with senior Jordanian officials, Al Ra'i said.

## Luce expected in Amman this week

AMMAN (J.T.) — British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and the Commonwealth Richard Luce is expected to arrive in Amman this week on official visit to Jordan, the Al Ra'i newspaper reported Monday. Mr. Luce is expected to discuss current Middle East situation and exchange views on issues of mutual concern with a number of senior Jordanian officials, Al Ra'i said.

## Israelis dismantle bomb near Tyre

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli security forces dismantled a 3.5-kilogram explosive charge Monday on a military access road near the South Lebanese city of Tyre, officials said. Two days ago two Lebanese were killed when a bomb they were carrying accidentally exploded in their hands. Israeli soldiers have faced increasing hostility from local people against Israel's occupation of South Lebanon.

## Likud losing public support, poll shows

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's opposition Labour Party has the support of more voters than Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's ruling Likud Party, according to a public opinion poll published Monday. If elections were held Monday, Labour would win 43.3 per cent of the vote while Likud would win 37.1 of the vote. The remaining votes would go to half a dozen smaller parties, the poll of 1,200 voters published in Haaretz newspaper showed.

## Kuwait to get British training jets

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's air force will be supplied with British-made training jets under an agreement signed here Monday, officials said. The agreement was signed by Kuwait's minister of defence, Sheikh Salem Al Sabah, and the British ambassador to Kuwait.

## Soviet politburo representative dies

MOSCOW (R) — Candidate Soviet politburo member Sharaf Rashidov died suddenly Monday, six days short of his 66th birthday, the official news agency TASS reported. Mr. Rashidov, one of the eight candidate members of the politburo, who attend meetings but do not have the voting rights of the 11 full members, was also first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party.

## INSIDE

- Eitan sets up movement to encourage settlements in occupied territories, page 2
- Recent agreement will be basis for future links with Jordan, says Swedish minister, page 3
- Marines in Lebanon will not be withdrawn, says Reagan, page 4
- Press plays a prominent role in the life of Arab-Australians, page 5
- Hamburg set to join famous festival, page 6
- Turkey doubles fleet despite shipping crisis, page 7
- U.N. forces say North Korea involved in Rangoon blast, page 8

## Qasem: Deteriorating situation warrants summit as scheduled

# Jordan calls for positive Arab response for Riyadh summit

By Afifah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The deteriorating situation in the Arab World necessitates the convening of the next Arab summit in Riyadh as planned with the participation of all Arab states to assume the responsibility of checking the worsening situation, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem said Monday.

Addressing National Consultative Council (NCC) members at the council's regular session Monday, Mr. Qasem said that the Riyadh summit, scheduled for next month, should solve "all problems pertaining to Arabs whether in Lebanon, Iraq, or Palestine and adhere to the Arab drive for co-operation, solidarity and joint efforts."

### Lebanese situation

He added: "This necessitates promoting positive aspects in current Arab relationships to overcome the nation's setbacks and work for Iraq's victory (in its war with Iran) and the independence of the Palestine resistance movement."

In respect to Lebanon, Mr. Qasem said that due to the critical situation in that country priority should be given to preserving its unity and blocking its partition. Mr. Qasem said that "if the deteriorating Lebanese situation continues it will adversely affect the neighbouring Arab countries and hence fulfil Israel's dream of breaking up its Arab neighbours into ethnic and sectarian groups under Israeli control and hegemony."

### Reports of force dismissed

Referring to Israeli reports that a Jordanian "rapid deployment force" is being set up with help from the United States for use in emergencies in the Gulf, Mr. Qasem said: "Jordan has nothing to do at all with a rapid or non-rapid deployment force."

He explained that the source of this campaign and its timing "assures the extent of Israel's feeling regarding any effort Jordan undertakes to obtain advanced weapons to defend itself and its nation."

### World interest 'diminishing'

In respect to his recent talks at the U.N. General Assembly in New York, Mr. Qasem said that he felt the international interest in Arab causes diminishing.

The African and Asian states which used to support Arab causes also reflect this change, he said. The foreign minister stressed that the decreasing international support for Arab causes is mainly due to increasing disunity among Arab states.

### 'Jordan will maintain stands'

Prime Minister Mudat Badran, commenting on NCC members' statements which came in response to the foreign minister's speech, said that Jordan, due to its historical, cultural and geographical composition, will continue to maintain its pan-Arab stands and will adhere to national Arab policies and tendencies. Accordingly, he said, Jordan has always maintained open channels of communication with all Arab countries.

Mr. Badran stressed that Jordan is the Arab country which is most exposed to danger due to the lack of communication and Arab disunity and said that any such danger affecting Jordan "would also affect the whole Arab Nation."

In respect to a statement by NCC member Amin Shukayr regarding co-ordination between Jordan and the Gulf Arab states in case of emergency, Mr. Badran said that it is Jordan's duty and obligation "to help if asked by the Gulf Arab countries."

He said that Jordan has been

supporting and will continue to support Arab states in all aspects, even militarily.

Referring to the reports of the so-called "rapid deployment force" and that the U.S. had been training Jordanians for this purpose, Mr. Badran commented that "they are only Zionist utterances propagated by the Zionist media aiming at weakening Jordan in establishing its own forces."

### Terrorism denounced

Referring to the recent attacks on Jordanian ambassadors in India and Italy, Mr. Badran said that Jordan's stance towards such terrorist acts is clear in condemning them and Jordan fights terrorism with all means, especially "if directed to diplomatic and peaceful missions all over the world."

He went on to say that the protection and security of any ambassador, not necessarily Jordanian, is the duty of the host country, for the represented country cannot ensure complete security. Mr. Badran said that Jordan has sent medical as well as investigative teams to work with the Indian as well as the Italian authorities to help in treating the injured envoys and to find the culprits.

Mr. Badran pointed out that Jordan had information on terrorist organisations which intend to disrupt Jordan's well-being and accordingly, "we warned all our embassies against the danger and to take necessary precautions."

He emphasised that Jordan "does not fear any kind of terrorism."

In respect to Arab solidarity and unity Mr. Badran said Jordan has always worked towards Arab unity and always pressured certain countries to retain the Arab principles and national affiliation.

### 'Gulf mediation unsuccessful'

Regarding the Iran-Iraq war, Mr. Badran said: "Had there been a unified Arab stance the war would not have continued and there would not have been an Israeli invasion on Lebanon."

The prime minister said that mediation efforts by Gulf countries were high on the agenda.

At least three Gulf states have been involved in mediation efforts to reconcile Syria and Iraq, ruled by rival factions of the Baath Party.

Officials from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE have shuttled between Damascus and Baghdad over the past few months to help achieve a rapprochement between the two, at odds over Syria's support for Iran in its war with Iraq.

Syria also closed a pipeline which carried Iraqi oil across its territory to the Mediterranean. Qatari officials said the ministers were also expected to discuss the possible creation of a Gulf common market, which they considered as a new development in the GCC's two-year history.

They said the Gulf war, the Lebanese crisis and inter-Arab differences were high on the agenda.

During two days of talks, the foreign ministers are expected to adopt recommendations to be forwarded to their leaders when they meet in Doha on Nov. 7, Gulf officials said.

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### PLO independence stressed

Referring to a five-month-old mutiny in the Palestinian Fatah guerrilla group of Yasser Arafat, Mr. Badran said Jordan and other Arab countries were still trying to preserve the legality of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

"Jordan and most Arab countries believe that legality stripped from the PLO cannot be given to another organisation, whose leadership and decisions rest with another country... it will not then be possible to deal with the PLO which is run by another Arab country," Mr. Badran said.

A decision to restore Egypt to Arab ranks must be made at the Arab level and not unilaterally, Mr. Badran said. Jordan has not broken contact with Egypt and tries to involve Egypt in Arab causes, he added.

### NCC appeals to Arabs

At the conclusion of Monday's session, the NCC appealed to Arab leaders to respond positively to the planned Arab summit and to convene it as scheduled.

The appeal came in an NCC statement which urged Arab leaders to attend the summit and work for restoring "Arab dignity and confronting threats against its existence and well-being."

The statement denounced strongly the attempts against the lives of Jordan's ambassadors Mohammad Ali Khorma and Tayseer Toukan. The council's statement renewed loyalty to His Majesty King Hussein and expressed appreciation and support for the government's foreign policy pursued under the guidance of the King's directives.

# Security Council urges Iran, Iraq to halt Gulf hostilities

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United Nations Security Council, in a new bid to end the Iran-Iraq war, called Monday on the belligerents to "cease immediately all hostilities in the region of the Gulf."

In Baghdad meanwhile, Arab and West European parliamentarians jointly urged Iran and Iraq to accept an immediate ceasefire in the three-year-old war. The U.N. resolution, which also affirmed the right of free navigation and commerce in international waters, was adopted by 12 votes to none, with Malta, Nicaragua and Pakistan abstaining.

Delegates of the three abstaining countries said not enough time had been allowed for consultation with both sides and they did not expect the council's decision would be effective.

Last Friday, the Iranian Foreign Ministry served notice that it would not be bound by any current resolution from the Security Council, which it accused of pro-Iraqi bias.

France, which is a major supplier of arms to Iraq and had earlier initiated an effort by the council to end the Gulf conflict, was understood to have pressed for a decision to be made Monday, though an earlier report said the French would wait until the council presidency changed.

Malta succeeds Jordan in the council chair Tuesday, for the month of November.

The U.N. resolution, jointly sponsored by Guyana, Togo and Zaire, raised the possibility of dispatching U.N. observers to the area and asked Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to consult the parties involved about this.

He was also asked to continue his mediation efforts, which have been conducted by his special representative, Olof Palme, now prime minister of Sweden.

The resolution also called for an

immediate end to all military operations against civilian targets.

Voting for the resolution were China, France, Guyana, Jordan, Netherlands, Poland, Togo, the Soviet Union, The United Kingdom, the United States, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

In Baghdad, a three-day symposium on parliamentary cooperation between Western Europe and the Arab World ended Monday with a statement calling for a ceasefire in the Gulf war and peace talks between Iran and Iraq.

The parliamentarians also urged Iran and Iraq to guarantee freedom of navigation in the Gulf and asked the U.N. security council to send observers to supervise a ceasefire.

The statement also asked Arab and European governments to support the appeal and to take into consideration in their future policy the extent of both parties' response to it.

# Lebanon reconciliation talks begin

GENEVA (R) — Leaders of Lebanon's warring factions Monday opened talks described by President Amin Gemayel as a unique opportunity to save the country.

Eight representatives of Lebanon's major political and religious groupings joined Mr. Gemayel for a brief opening session on the 18th floor of a luxury hotel here.

Weapons and personal bodyguards were barred from the

room where the factions that have battled each other for almost a decade came face to face for the most ambitious meeting of its kind since the early days of the 1975-76 civil war.

The seating arrangements for the talks underlined the continuing divisions within Lebanon. President Gemayel sat at a central table while his father Pierre, founder of the right-wing Falangist Party, sat to his right with

his ally, former President Camille Chamoun.

Opposite sat the three members of the opposition National Salvation Front, including Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblat, and Nahih

# Falangists will not insist on pact with Israel, says Pierre Gemayel

Special from Beirut

Lebanon's Falangist Party would not insist on upholding the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement of May 17, if Lebanese leaders, meeting in Geneva this week for national reconciliation talks, could find another way to get all foreign forces to withdraw from Lebanon, according to party leader Pierre Gemayel.

In an exclusive interview with the Jordan Times and Al Ra'i, conducted in Beirut prior to his departure for Geneva on Sunday, Mr. Gemayel said: "I would not insist on upholding the agreement (with Israel), just like they (members of Lebanon's National Sal-

vation Front) are insisting on scrapping it. I prefer to leave discussions on this subject for the negotiators (at Geneva). The important thing is the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon as soon as possible, and not how to do it. Everybody would have to take the full responsibility for an otherwise longer occupation and its consequences."

Mr. Gemayel, father of Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, is the founder of the right-wing, Maronite-dominated Falangist Party, which is the strongest and highest Lebanese grouping opposed to any changes in Lebanon's constitution and to Maronite domination of the Lebanese government.

(Continued on page 3)

# Polisario reports 'Moroccan offensive'

PARIS (R) — About 18,000 Moroccan troops have started an offensive against Polisario Front guerrillas fighting for control of the Western Sahara, a Polisario spokesman said Monday.

Citing a Polisario statement released Monday at Hausa, in the Western Sahara, he said that four Moroccan regiments began the offensive on Thursday and were using aircraft, tanks and heavy artillery.

He said first reports from the battlefield indicated that the fighting had resulted in heavy casualties for the Moroccan troops. The statement did not mention Polisario losses.

The statement said the attack was aimed at Polisario bases in a zone between Tifariti and Smara, in the north of the former Spanish colony, where the guerrillas have been fighting against Moroccan administration for more than seven years.

Heavy fighting was continuing Monday, the statement said. The Polisario statement said the offensive was the highest undertaken by the Moroccan forces and accused King Hassan of ignoring international appeals for a political solution to the Western Saharan conflict.

King Hassan has met French President Francois Mitterrand at least twice in the past two weeks while in Paris on a private visit.

# Genscher urges Andropov to table new proposals

BONN (R) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher Monday urged Soviet leader Yuri Andropov to put Moscow's proposals on reducing nuclear missiles in Europe on to the conference table at Geneva.

Mr. Andropov last week offered, through the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, to cut Moscow's arsenal of Europe-based SS-20 missiles from its present level of around 240 to 140 if NATO gave up plans to deploy new U.S. rockets this winter.

Mr. Genscher told the Foreign Press Association in Bonn that progress on arms control agreements could only be made if Mr. Andropov put his offers on cutting missiles on to the table at the U.S.-Soviet Geneva negotiations.

An agreement at Geneva before the year-end deadline set by NATO was still possible, Mr. Genscher said. The Western alliance has said it will deploy U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles if no accord is reached by then.

But the foreign minister added: "I would be more hopeful if Mr. Andropov's latest declarations were placed on the table at Geneva and explained further."

He said he saw positive elements in Mr. Andropov's proposals but added that the West could not under any circumstances allow the Soviet bloc to retain a monopoly of medium-range missiles.

Labour Party attacks Thatcher over missiles, page 8

# Tanaka scandal may mar Kohl's visit to Japan

TOKYO (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl arrived here Monday on a four-day official visit which could be marred by internal Japanese controversy over the conviction of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka for bribery.

Earlier Monday, the Japanese government forced two tax bills through parliament in defiance of an opposition boycott in protest at Mr. Tanaka's refusal to resign from parliament, arousing fresh anger that may affect Mr. Kohl's visit.

the opposition has vowed to boycott parliament until Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone permits a motion demanding Mr. Tanaka's resignation, and opposition leaders say this includes an upper house session Chancellor Kohl is to address on Wednesday.

Mr. Nakasone's ruling Liberal Democratic Party has also decided to go ahead with a controversial plenary session of parliament Tuesday to discuss tax reductions at the time when Mr. Kohl will be lunching with Emperor Hirohito.

Peace force has ambiguous role in Lebanon, page 2

(Continued on page 3)

Peace force has ambiguous role in Lebanon, page 2

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## MIDDLE EAST

## Turkish earthquake toll could reach 1,000

ERZURUM, Turkey (R) — More than 800 people are known so far to have died in Sunday's earthquake near the northeastern Turkish city of Erzurum, state radio said as Swiss mountain rescue dogs joined the search for victims still trapped in their wrecked homes.

The radio, quoting official figures, said 813 bodies had been recovered by mid-morning, more than 24 hours after the tremor hit. Officials in Erzurum said the final figure would be at least 1,000.

At least 427 villagers had been injured, many seriously, and this number could also rise, the officials said.

President Kenan Evren and Prime Minister Bulend Ulusu arrived in Erzurum from Ankara aboard a military plane and set out to inspect the stricken area, officials said.

They said rescue teams worked

through Sunday night to the mountain villages devastated by the quake and were still trying to reach more than a dozen settlements not contacted since the tremor struck.

## Swiss 'catastrophe team'

Meanwhile, three specially-trained Swiss mountain rescue dogs and their handlers, part of an International Red Cross "catastrophe team" flown from Switzerland Sunday, joined the search for survivors, a team member told Reuters.

The League of Red Cross Societies appealed for funds Monday to help an estimated 23,000 people injured or made homeless by the earthquake.

The Norwegian Red Cross has maintained a team on alert this month, as part of a new rotating system of standby teams among various countries.

The Turkish Red Crescent has already sent some 6,000 tents and 35,000 blankets to victims in and around the town of Erzurum in the Kars Province.

Another 5,000 polar tents and 30,000 blankets and 5,000 sleeping bags are urgently needed, the League said.

"The need for immediate shelter is a life-or-death matter. Erzurum is on a high plateau and at this time of year someone who cannot find shelter after nightfall may freeze to death before morning," the League said.



Turkish troops joined rescue workers in Horasan, where at least 116 villagers were killed in a massive earthquake Sunday. The total casualty toll is expected to reach over 1,000 (A.P. wirephoto)

## Cairo traders, falling for hoax, paint shop shutters dark brown

CAIRO (R) — Shop shutters were painted an unusual dark brown in Cairo Sunday after traders fell for a hoax suspected by police to originate with paint manufacturers trying to get rid of an unpopular colour.

Owners of shops had been told that they faced the equivalent of a \$50 fine and a two-month shutdown unless they browned their shutters by Nov. 10.

The Egyptian government hastened to disown the hoax order. But, despite the official denial, painters worked overnight to finish the job.

There were rumours that manufacturers had stockpiles of dark brown paint which they wanted to distribute.

"Brown paint is now hard to get

and ladders which usually rent at one dollar a day were leased at up to five dollars a day," one trader complained.

Cairo Governor Youssef Abu Taleb, facing a press campaign about the choice of the colour, denied that such instructions had been issued.

But he said in a statement that a district commissioner of Cairo's Islamic quarter Al-Azhar — which houses Egypt's oldest Islamic teaching seat — had agreed with merchants that brown was best suited to match Islamic relics in the district.

"No instructions and no threats of a fine or closure of the sort the rumours speculated were made," the governor said in his statement published by Cairo newspapers.

"But the rumour spread fast in other districts of Cairo even before we tried to deny it."

The governor, an army general who took part in storming the Bar-Lev line across the Suez canal in the 1973 war against Israel, has repeatedly said in interviews that the cleaning-up of Cairo was even tougher than battling the Israeli army.

The campaign has already started with removing litter from the streets of Cairo. A wastepaper basket must be put in front of every shop and traders have been made responsible for collecting rubbish outside their premises.

Emergency squads have been formed for repairing water and sewerage systems along with potholes in road and pavements.

## Kabul finally checks major rebel offensive

PESHAWAR, Pakistan (R) — Afghan army reinforcements and a major Soviet bombing campaign have slowed a two-month guerrilla offensive against strategic government strongholds in eastern Afghanistan, guerrilla sources hosed here said Monday.

Several thousand Afghan soldiers have been flown into Khost, a town along one attack route into the interior of Afghanistan, to defend the beleaguered garrison there from guerrillas encircling the town, they said.

The reinforcements came earlier this month, coinciding with Soviet bombing further north at Jaji, where guerrillas had captured

a key military post. Further south, rebels are keeping up the pressure on the mountain town of Urgun and the sources said they might try a final push before snow begins to fall late in November.

The results are less than guerrilla leaders hoped for in early September, when their forces suddenly swept through most of the three towns' defences and began night forays into the bazaars there.

But military analysts here credit them with scoring major territorial gains in the Pakia region, which Kabul tried last spring to sweep clean of all rebel activity.

## Arab League bans import of Egyptian banana, orange, butter

DUBAI (R) — The Damascus-based Arab League boycott of Israel office has banned League members from importing bananas, oranges and butter from Egypt, a senior boycott officer said Monday.

Hikmat Jarmou, director of the Dubai branch of the boycott office, said the action was taken because

Egypt imported these goods from Israel.

The boycott office, set up 29 years ago, has regulations which prevent Israeli products from entering Arab countries as well as providing for sanctions against companies around the world which have commercial dealings with Israel.

## Iranian-Syrian marriage of convenience continues

DAMASCUS (R) — Iranian relatives of those killed in the war with Iraq, who come here to worship at the Shi'ite shrine of Sayyida Zaynab in southern Damascus, have become a symbol of a close alliance between Iran and Syria.

The pilgrims come in their thousands, at the expense of a grateful Tehran government keen to reward their sacrifice with a profound experience for the pious, beneath the sky-blue ceramics and rich gold of the shrine.

Several Damascus hotels are fully booked for the Iranians for months ahead.

The alliance that they symbolise between Iran and Syria combines religious fervour, radical ideology and shrewd political calculation.

The Gulf war has brought Tehran and Damascus close together in their shared dislike for the Iraqi government of President Saddam Hussein.

Western diplomats say Iran is exploiting the relationship to stir up extreme Islamic movements in Lebanon, to forge links with hard-line Palestinian factions and to help frustrate the regional policy of the United States, "the great Satan."

Waves of Iranian fighters joined in parts of the Shouf mountain civil war in Lebanon last month on the side of Druze militiamen. And Iranian-backed extremists are widely suspected of having been behind a series of attacks on U.S. Marines and French troops in Beirut in recent weeks.

The United States has said it

suspects Iranian extremists were responsible for the Beirut bombings last Sunday in which more than 180 U.S. and French soldiers were killed, but Iran has denied any involvement.

Iran supports a breakaway faction of the "Amal" Shi'ite paramilitary group which accuses the mainstream Amal leader, Nabih Berri, of excessive moderation. It is mainly based in the Bekaa Valley town of Baalbek, where a detachment of Iranian revolutionary guards is also quartered.

The pro-Iranian forces operate from areas of Lebanon under the overall control of the Syrian army. Western reporters who toured the Shouf last week reported no Iranian presence in areas controlled by Druze leader Walid Junblatt's men.

Iran is also forging links with factions within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) opposing Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.

Iran's deputy foreign minister for political affairs, Hossein Sheikholeslam, last week ended a visit to Damascus during which he conferred at length with Palestinian rebel leader Abu Saleh.

The minister also saw Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad, who has kept the clamp on Iraq's oil output by closing a pipeline carrying Iraqi oil across Syria to the Mediterranean. According to diplomatic sources, Mr. Assad has not responded to overtures from conservative Gulf states to reopen the line.

## Eitan sets up movement to encourage settlement

TEL AVIV (R) — Rafael Eitan, Israel's former military chief of staff, has set up a new movement dedicated to encouraging Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank.

Gen. Eitan, who retired from the army in April after being criticised by an official judicial enquiry into the Beirut massacre of Palestinians last year, said Sunday night his Tzomet (renewed Zionism) movement would try to encourage Zionist education, immigration and Jewish settlements.

While chief of staff, Gen. Eitan

supported Israel's settlements in occupied Arab lands and gained a hawkish reputation for his views on how Israel should deal with the Palestinians.

He was once quoted as telling a parliamentary committee that Israel should populate the West Bank so densely with Jewish settlements that Palestinians would "be like drugged cockroaches in a bottle."

Gen. Eitan said the new movement would not support any political party, but he would not rule out its going into politics in the future.

## Turkey buys Dutch F-104s

AMSTERDAM (R) — The Netherlands has said it was selling Turkey 23 old Starfighter warplanes for \$60,000 each.

Announcing the deal in a letter to parliament, Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek said the supply of surplus defence equipment to weaker NATO members was an established practice within the alliance.

The sale of the F-104 planes would strengthen the southwestern flank of NATO, he added.

## Ambiguous role poses dilemma for multinational peacekeepers in Lebanon

By Jonathan Wright  
Reuters

BEIRUT (R) — The ambiguous role of the Western force stationed in and around Beirut poses tough military dilemmas for the 5,800 officers and men called on to show the flag in this faction-ridden country.

The four contingents, from the United States, France, Italy and

symbol of international support for Lebanese sovereignty, yet they expose themselves to attack as soon as they venture out to be seen.

The bomb attacks eight days ago, which killed at least 220 U.S. servicemen and 54 French paratroopers, have persuaded them to tighten up security, albeit at the expense of visibility.

They could move into impregnable bunkers but that would negate the principal purpose of their mission, officers say.

The French have closed off all the roads around their positions for fear of further attacks, a policy that would have brought the city to a standstill if it lasted.

But French commander Gen. Francois Cann told reporters Sunday at the site of the destroyed paratrooper base: "we cannot isolate ourselves. We have to mix with the people."

Only the Italian and British contingents have avoided getting drawn into the conflict between

the Lebanese army and the opposition militias. They still send out regular patrols.

## U.S. foot patrols end

The U.S. contingent, seen as the least neutral of the four, gave up foot patrols around the tense southern suburbs of Beirut more than two months ago for security reasons.

The 1,600 American Marines are especially frustrated by their inability to find a culprit for the suicide bombing and many say they are spoiling for a fight.

"I want revenge. I want to sit out there all day with my tracker and wait to see somebody with a weapon," said one Marine lance corporal, speaking off the record.

Another Marine said he thought the U.S. troops should be allowed to shoot at any armed men not in Lebanese or American army uniform.

U.S. officials have said they will eventually order retaliatory ac-

tion, but not until they identify the authors of the bombing.

## Some limited achievements

The Western force can point to some limited achievements since it arrived a year ago amid high hopes that it would help a stable Lebanon rise from the ashes of the Israeli invasion.

The Italians have protected the Palestinian and Lebanese inhabitants of the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps, where right-wing gunmen massacred 700 civilians last year.

Their white U.N.-style vehicles patrol the narrow streets of the camps, a welcome sight to the fearful residents. The French also have some troops in Sabra.

The British, with only 110 men, are here mainly to provide reconnaissance support for the others but since the Sept. 26 ceasefire they have also guarded daily meetings of the security committee set

up to stabilise the truce.

The force as a whole helped to curb the Lebanese army's enthusiasm for arresting suspected criminals and illegal immigrants when it first moved into west Beirut in the wake of the Palestinian guerrilla evacuation last year.

The ambassadors of the four countries protested to the Lebanese government and the army agreed to provide lists of names with the crimes the men were thought to have committed.

## The Shouf intervention

The Americans' most dramatic contribution was to intervene decisively in last month's mountain war between the Lebanese army and Druze-led insurgents just as the strategic mountain town of Souk-Ah-Gharb was about to fall to the rebels.

By doing so they immediately alienated large sections of the Lebanese population, including

many ordinary Muslims who in principle welcomed a U.S. presence.

Western diplomats say one of the force's most important functions has been to encourage moves towards national reconciliation.

By threatening to withdraw their support, they have been able to edge President Gemayel towards making concessions to his leftist opponents, they said.

The force, now a symbolic presence, would be a "symbolic absence" if it left, one senior British diplomat commented.

Mr. Gemayel himself said it was the Americans who channelled him towards writing plans for a national dialogue into the September ceasefire agreement.

The Westerners have a clear interest in the success of talks between the Lebanese factions in Geneva next week, for the sooner the Lebanese stop fighting, the sooner the multinational troops can leave, diplomats said.

## TV &amp; RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1413 KHz	639, 720, 1413 KHz
<b>MAIN CHANNEL</b>	
17:30 ..... Koran	06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Breakfast 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Viennese Nights 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsday 08:30 Caught in the Act 09:00 World News 09:09 24 Hours News Summary 09:30 Hot Air 09:45 Network U.K. 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflection 10:15 Pied Piper 10:30 Detective 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Picking up Bluegrass 12:00 Discovery 12:30 Musical Milestones 12:30 World News 12:39 News about Britain 13:15 Letter from London 13:25 Scotland This Week 13:30 Sports International 14:00 Radio Newsweek 14:15 Modern English Poetry 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09 24 Hours News Summary 15:30 Network U.K. 15:45 A Jolly Good Show 16:30 Emma 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 Sir Adrian Boult: A Life of Music 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:09 Meridian 19:30 Scotland This Week 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 Pop News 20:30 Nature Notebook 20:30 World News 21:09 Commentary 21:15 Sir Adrian Boult: A Life of Music 21:45 The World Today 22:00 World News 22:09 Meridian 22:30 Stock Market Report 21:43 Look Ahead 21:45 Kings of Jazz 22:00 World News 22:09 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 Picking up Bluegrass 22:45 Modern English Poetry 23:15 Letters from London 23:25 Paperback Choices 23:30 From the Promenade Concerts 24:00 World News 00:09 The World Today 00:25 Scotland This Week 00:30 Financial News 00:40 World News 01:09 Commentary 01:15 Pied Piper 01:30 Meridian
17:40 ..... Cartoons	
18:10 ..... Children's Programme	
18:40 ..... The World We Live In	
19:00 ..... Programmes Review	
19:12 ..... Local Programme on Sport	
20:00 ..... News in Arabic	
20:30 ..... Arabic Series	
21:10 ..... Local Programme	
22:30 ..... Local Programme from the Jerash Festival	
23:10 ..... News in Arabic	
<b>FOREIGN CHANNEL</b>	
18:00 ..... French Programme	
19:00 ..... News in Hebrew	
19:30 ..... News in French	
20:00 ..... News in Arabic	
20:30 ..... Comedy: Hi De Hi	
21:10 ..... The Secret Army	
22:00 ..... News in English	
22:15 ..... Knots Landing	
<b>RADIO JORDAN</b>	
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW	
07:00 ..... Morning Show	
07:30 ..... News Bulletin	
08:00 ..... News Summary	
08:30 ..... Oriental Foods	
08:15 ..... Morning Show	
09:00 ..... Pop Session	
09:30 ..... News Summary	
10:00 ..... News Bulletin	
10:30 ..... Oriental Foods	
10:15 ..... Morning Show	
11:00 ..... Pop Session	
11:30 ..... News Summary	
12:00 ..... News Bulletin	
12:30 ..... Oriental Foods	
12:15 ..... Adventure Stories	
12:00 ..... Concert Hour	
12:00 ..... News Summary	
12:00 ..... News Bulletin	
12:30 ..... Oriental Foods	
12:15 ..... Morning Show	
13:00 ..... Pop Session	
13:30 ..... News Summary	
14:00 ..... News Bulletin	
14:30 ..... Oriental Foods	
14:15 ..... Adventure Stories	
14:00 ..... Concert Hour	
14:00 ..... News Summary	
14:00 ..... News Bulletin	
14:30 ..... Oriental Foods	
14:15 ..... Morning Show	
15:00 ..... Pop Session	
15:30 ..... News Summary	
16:00 ..... News Bulletin	
16:30 ..... Oriental Foods	
16:15 ..... Morning Show	
17:00 ..... Pop Session	
17:30 ..... News Summary	
18:00 ..... News Bulletin	
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19:00 ..... Pop Session	
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20:15 ..... Morning Show	
21:00 ..... Evening Show	
21:00 ..... News Summary	
21:05 ..... Evening Show	
21:05 ..... News Summary	
21:05 ..... Evening Show	
21:05 ..... News Summary	
21:05 ..... Evening Show	
21:05 ..... News Headlines	
21:05 ..... Evening Show	



## King conveys condolences

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein deputised acting governor of Karak to convey his condolences to the Abu Al Fella family on the death of Muhammad Zaki Abu Al Fella. The King also deputised the assistant chief of protocols to convey his condolences to Alkhas family on the death of Abdul Karim Alkhas.

## Society to set up solar energy research centre

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, president of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) board of trustees, has approved the establishment of a solar energy research centre at the RSS and appointing of Dr. Hani Fawzi Al Mulqi as director of the centre.

The centre aims to carry out studies and applied research in addition to providing specialised consultation technical services in the field of solar and wind energy applications, an RSS spokesman said.

He added that the centre also aims at assessing the requirements and priorities of solar and wind energy application in Jordan, designing and developing equipment and appliance that can be locally manufactured for the employment of this energy, making models as well as to build experimental preliminary stations to evaluate and develop these equipments.

Solar energy research activities and its practical applications have been carried out by the mechanical engineering department of the RSS in the past.

## Obeidat meets London ambulance director

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Interior Ahmad Obeidat Monday received Director of London Ambulance Services Bob Walton. The two sides discussed ways of activating emergency aid and ambulance services in Jordan.

Mr. Obeidat presented the British guest with the Independence Order of the Second Degree in appreciation of his efforts and services to Jordan in this field.

Civil Defence Director-General Maj.-Gen. Khaled Al Tarawneh also received Mr. Walton Monday and discussed with him ways of promoting cooperation between Jordan and Britain in the training field, in addition to setting up an operations room and supervision of Britain-made ambulances operated in Jordan.

The two sides also discussed the development of emergency services in Jordan and the training of Jordanian civil defence teams, particularly in telecommunication, which is of vital consequence in civil defence particularly in the early stages of the rescue and assistance operation.

As it is part of our consultative duty to Jordan, it is our concern to convey to the Jordanian civil defence corps our accumulated experience through years of work in this field, Mr. Walton pointed out.

## Falangists not to insist on pact

(Continued from page 1) object is to overcome all obstacles, physical and moral, facing Lebanese salvation."

### Consequences of failure

In answer to a question on the consequences of failure at Geneva, Mr. Gemayel said: "The failure of dialogue would mean victory for the militarists among the Lebanese. One has to take into account all probabilities, including the total breakdown of the security situation, in case of failure." But he has hope. And the situation in Lebanon should concern everybody — in the region, on the Arab and international levels, and the superpowers as well.

Mr. Gemayel said the "betting" on the U.S. role in Lebanon came in response to Lebanon's weakness in dealing alone with Israel, and he criticised the Arabs' role as either "perfunctory" or simple "not-caring" at all. But he praised Saudi Arabia for "repeated and sincere" attempts to help Lebanon during difficult times.

Mr. Gemayel also denied reports that he had been named over-all commander of the "Lebanese Forces", in place of Fadi Fram, who succeeded Bashir Gemayel (Pierre Gemayel's younger son who was assassinated in September last year while president-elect), as military leader of the Falangist forces.

In response to a question on whether the Lebanese president is pursuing a line different from that of his assassinated brother, Mr. Gemayel said: "We have to remember that this is a transitional period for Lebanon. We are now moving from a stage where we depended upon ourselves to a stage where we depend on the central government. It is almost a revolutionary process. Each step we take towards standing in (power) to the legitimate government, we make a concession. There is no contradiction in this. But time is needed for a complete hand-over."

He denied that his party wants to dominate Lebanon. "What we've been trying to do is to rid Lebanon of foreign domination. But some like to call that Falangist domination. It isn't," he said.

Mr. Gemayel accused Syria of starting hostilities with the Beirut government over the Lebanese-Israeli accord, but expressed his desire to continue talking with Damascus, over this and other points. "We want to end our misunderstandings with Syria through dialogue," he said. "But it all depends on whether the Syrians want complete Lebanese sovereignty and independence, after salvation," he added.

Partial pullout criticised

Mr. Gemayel attacked Israel's

partial withdrawal from the Shouf mountains and Beirut (last month) as a move aimed at pressuring Lebanon into giving up its sovereignty over the Bekaa Valley and the north to the Syrians. "The Israelis, by withdrawing from the Shouf, wanted us to be content with a smaller Lebanon (in Beirut and the Lebanon mountains) that is allied with Israel," he said.

"But we did not want to go along with the scheme. I really do not know why Syria did not pay enough attention to this fact, and instead chose to punish us. It looks as if Syria and Israel share a wish to divide Lebanon. It is something that we could not understand here."

### Jumbalatt move 'unacceptable'

Mr. Gemayel pledged to try to convince Druze leader Walid Junblatt to rescind his decision about having a separate administration for the areas under his control in the Shouf, saying that Mr. Junblatt's move was "totally unacceptable" to him.

What is needed, Mr. Gemayel said, is neither a confederal state nor a new constitution for Lebanon. "A new, perhaps unique, form of co-existence between Christians and Muslims, may be needed. But the problem is really not in political structures or texts. Rather, it is in people's heads."

## Jordan stresses need for summit

(Continued from page 1) Berri who leads Lebanon's main Shi'ite militia, Amal.

Another table was reserved for conservative representatives of the Sunni and Shi'ite communities.

Both Saudi Arabia and Syria were represented at the opening ceremony by observers. The open session lasted less than an hour and adjourned until Tuesday

morning after an address by Swiss President Pierre Aubert.

Mr. Gemayel told delegates: "This congress is a opportunity that may not be repeated to get Lebanon, the region and the world out of this dangerous dilemma and dark tunnel."

Referring to Lebanon's chronic sectarianism, Mr. Gemayel said: "The rights of communities must

not take precedence over the rights of man and of the nation."

Diplomatic sources said representatives of the four nations involved in the multi-national peacekeeping force in Lebanon, which last week lost almost 300 men in bombings at French and U.S. bases in Beirut, were also on hand in Geneva but would not be at the conference.



The dancers of the Slovak Folk Artistic Ensemble performing at one of the many shows they have given around the world (File photo)

## Slovak artistic ensemble to spread their rich folk tradition in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Slovak Folk Artistic Ensemble (SLUK), which was founded in 1949 and which arrives here shortly to begin a series of performances, was the first professional folk art group to be formed in the world. It was established to continue the rich folk traditions of the country and to spread them throughout Czechoslovakia and the world, according to a spokesman for the Department of Culture and Arts.

Up to the present, SLUK has remained true to its mission, and the 34 years of its existence have left a deep mark on the conscience of the Czechoslovak people and within the framework of Czechoslovak socialist culture, the spokesman said. By its programme and by its extensive artistic activity it has had a decisive influence upon the development of amateur folk ensembles, he continued.

From the beginning of its existence the choir, the orchestra and the dance ensemble of the SLUK have, within various programme groupings, studied more than 800 compositions. The most outstanding composers have participated in them and cooperated with the ensemble.

SLUK has performed its folk songs, music and dances in more than 6,500 performances to more than 7,800,000 viewers. It has performed in 35 states in Europe, Asia, Africa and America, where it has shown altogether 1,500 performances.

Experts in the countries visited by the SLUK have devoted great attention to the performances of the ensemble, they have appreciated the high artistic level of the programme, the colourfulness and beauty of the national costumes, dynamic dances cho-

reographies full of temperament and high level of their interpretative art, the spokesman said.

For their rich cultural and artistic activity, high artistic level, and its achievements at home and abroad the SLUK has been awarded a number of high state awards.

Altogether the ensemble is to give three performances on their visit to Jordan.

They will perform at the Al Hussein Palace of Culture on Nov. 8 and 10 at 8.00 p.m., the former being by invitation only. They will also play at a later date to an audience at the Holiday Inn.

The visit is being sponsored by the Department of Culture and Youth.

## Accord to be basis of future links, says Swedish minister

By Ara Voskian  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The framework agreement which was signed Sunday by visiting Swedish Minister of Transport and Communications Curt Bostrom and Minister of Public Works Awni Al Masri will be the basis for future Jordanian-Swedish cooperation, the visiting Swedish minister said Sunday.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Bostrom said: "This is an agreement which includes commitments from the two governments on cooperation. It is our intention that this cooperation be

implemented through various other agreements in other forms."

The agreement entails the exchange of views and experience in the construction of roads and the formation of a joint committee to supervise the implementation of the agreement while at the same time supervising the projects emanating from the agreement.

"This is a framework agreement which will be the basis for a more defined cooperation," the Swedish minister said. Within this framework several Swedish companies could be involved in projects in Jordan, including Sweden which is 100 per cent government owned, the Swedish National Road Administration, which may be concerned in the field of traffic safety, and several other companies.

Mr. Bostrom said that the agreement also concerns the field of telecommunication. "Although it is not covered by the present agreement, the further cooperation concerns Swedertell, the Swedish National Telecommunications Authority and the Swedish company Ericsson which is presently taking part in bidding for tenders in Jordan," Mr. Bostrom said.

Sweden signed a similar agreement with Algeria four weeks ago which is also supposed to be broken down in special agreements, he said.

Another agreement which was signed by Sweden with Saudi Arabia was broken down into special agreement last month, the minister said. "This involves several Swedish companies including Swederoad and Swedertell which is the Swedish State Railways," he explained.

Commenting on the development in Jordan, Mr. Bostrom said: "Jordan has very far-reaching plans concerning the construction of roads, the development of the new (Queen Alia International) Airport and the enlargement of the port of Aqaba. All these are examples of the building up of an infrastructure to create conditions for industrial development."

Meanwhile, Mr. Bostrom Monday met Minister of Communications, Dr. Mohammad Al Zaben in his capacity as president of the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) board of directors, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra. The two sides discussed the different fields of cooperation between Jordan and Sweden in telecommunications.

Jordan's need for loans and technical assistance for Jordanian projects whose plans have been prepared for implementation, was among issues discussed by the two ministers, Petra said.

Dr. Zaben expressed Jordan's aspiration to intensify training Jordanian telecommunications technicians in Sweden, Petra said.

He also explained to Mr. Bostrom Jordan's programme for developing the telecommunications college, which, he said, the government is determined to support.

## Ghandour elected to IATA body

AMMAN (J.T.) — Ali Ghandour, chairman of the board of directors and president of Alia, The Royal Jordanian Airline, has been elected to the executive committee of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), the world's largest international aviation organisation, comprising 124 member carriers.

Mr. Ghandour was unanimously nominated by the members of the Arab Air Carriers' Organisation (AACO), during their extra-ordinary meeting held in New Delhi just prior to the IATA annual general meeting taking place at the same site during Oct. 24-26, 1983.

The AACO meeting was attended by all member carriers, including some 14 chief executive officers.

Mr. Ghandour's election to the IATA executive committee filled the seat allocated to the Middle East region by the 25-member committee, which distributes seats on a geographical basis.

As a member of the committee, the highest governing body of IATA, Mr. Ghandour will participate in deliberations affecting all areas of IATA's activities world-wide during his three-year term.

Mr. Ghandour, an active contributor to international and regional aviation affairs, has been the Royal Jordanian Airlines chairman and president since 1974.

Previously, he had helped to organise and realise the national carrier, undertaking the position of managing director of Alia in its founding year, 1963.

Alia will celebrate its 20th anniversary this December, with an advanced fleet, a network of 35 destinations on four continents, a new home base at Amman's Queen Alia International Airport and a world-wide staff of 4,700 employees.

## Standardisation chief visits RSS

AMMAN (J.T.) — The visiting secretary-general of the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO), Ole Sturen, accompanied by the Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (AOSM) secretary-general, Dr. Zafar Al Sawaf, Monday visited the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and met its acting president Dr. Fakher Eldin Al Daghestani.

Dr. Daghestani also briefed Mr. Sturen on the RSS role in serving developmental purposes in Jordan.

Mr. Sturen arrived here Sunday on a five-day visit to Jordan, during which he will acquaint himself with Jordan's experience in the field of standardisation and will visit Jordanian scientific and educational institutions.

Mr. Sturen Monday visited the University of Jordan, where he was received by university President Abdul Salam Al Majali in his office.

Dr. Majali briefed the guest on the establishment and development of the university and its contribution to the development plans and projects in Jordan, which are taken into account while university study plans are being considered.

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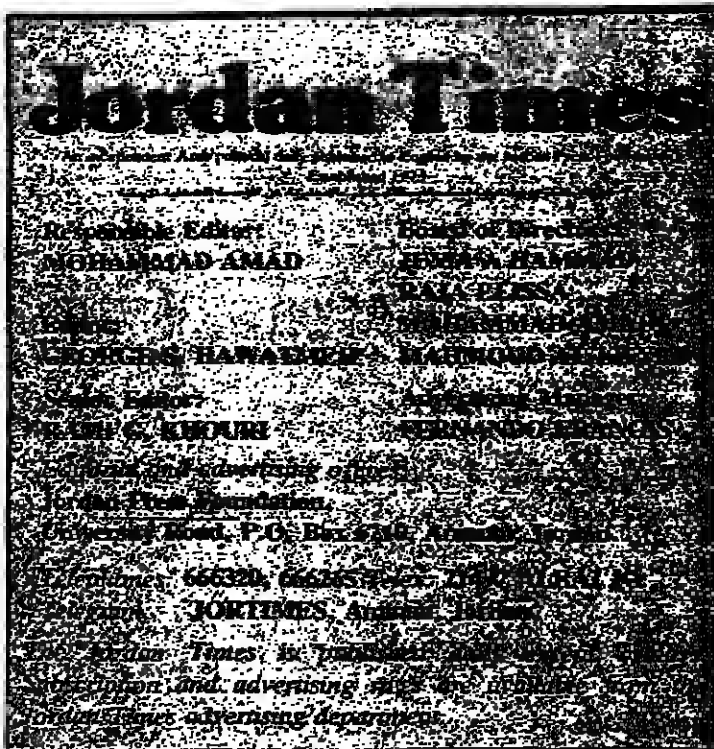
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## Backdrop provides hope

THE BACKDROP to Lebanese reconciliation talks, which opened in Geneva yesterday, is as important and central to the talks and their possible outcome as anything. In order to understand the limits of what the new-old rulers and warlords of Lebanon can — or cannot — achieve, however, light must first be shed on the thinking of the major players in the Lebanese equation.

There are the Lebanese factions themselves, and there are the Syrians, the Israelis and the Americans, who will gain or suffer directly from the results of the Geneva gathering.

The Lebanese stand to gain or lose the maximum from the exercise. For them, it is either reconciliation, unity and independence, or continued feuds, fighting, division and total collapse. At issue here are not only amendments in Lebanon's constitution, nor a more equitable distribution of power among the various religious and secular factions, but also the question of foreign troop withdrawals. All admittedly thorny issues that are neither mutually exclusive nor solvable without outside help.

Syria's top priority, upon which much of the success or failure of the Geneva talks will depend, seems to be that of scrapping the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal pact of last May 17. Damascus remains uncommitted on the other questions of reconciliation and constitutional amendments, so long as its security concerns in Lebanon are adequately addressed, and is unlikely to be able to play the role of "spoiler" if the conferees give in to its demand.

Israel, for its part, lost no time in issuing a stern warning to the Lebanese leaders against meeting Syria's condition of cancelling or altering the agreement. Nevertheless, Israel's warning on Sunday cannot be that meaningful, unless the other major player, the United States, agrees to prop up support for the American-sponsored accord.

Being almost a dead letter anyway, the May agreement may all too easily be scrapped in favour of extricating the American Marines from further trouble and bomb attacks. The U.S. secretary of state might have indicated this line last week, when he requested from the Lebanese to solve their own problems first, along the lines that suited them best, and free from outside interference.

In fact the Reagan administration now seems prepared to accept much less than the Israeli-Lebanese accord for a settlement in Lebanon. In return for a lesser American involvement in the Lebanese quagmire.

So, the backdrop to the conference in Geneva, complicated as it may look at first sight, should encourage the participants to reach accord among themselves — without too much worry about the Israeli dimension for now. If that could be done, Israel, rather than anybody else, would have to be made to pay the price of its own flagrant aggression.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Unity before everything

WITH THE start of the national reconciliation conference in Geneva, our optimism rises and our hopes increase for a quick end to the bloodshed and the start of a new era for Lebanon. We are optimistic about the results of the conference because the different parties going there have agreed to give their dialogue and their negotiations priority over arms. They hope to achieve what the long fighting and the civil war failed to achieve. Those in Geneva now must realise that no external power, including Israel and the United States, wants to see the Lebanese in agreement because they have no interest in that. It is the Lebanese people and the unity of their country that must drive them to make peace and reach a formula acceptable to all factions and that can guarantee the rights of all groups and religious and sects.

The Israeli enemy Sunday warned Lebanese leaders against reaching agreement at the expense of the Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. agreement. But we say the Lebanese should reach agreement at the expense of everything but their unity and their national interests.

### Al Dustour: First constructive step

THE LEBANESE hold their reconciliation conference in Geneva Monday after a long delay and a long wait — a step that should have taken place years ago in fact. The conference marks the first constructive step towards arriving at a formula for peace in Lebanon, a formula which will end the conflict and save the lives of the Lebanese people.

The leaders meeting in Geneva must rise to the level of responsibility which their country expects them to shoulder. All the aspirations and hopes of the Lebanese and the Arab people at large are pinned on the Geneva conference to bring about peace for Lebanon. It will be the last chance for them to arrive at an acceptable formula that would guarantee Lebanon's safety. All parties must offer sacrifices and compromises so as to reach an acceptable solution to all factions.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Positive turning point

THE LEBANESE reconciliation conference in Geneva might constitute a positive turning point for Lebanon but we must appreciate that the leaders attending the meeting have substituted dialogue for arms and the dialogue can be heated and the disputes difficult to settle. However, if the leaders are genuinely intent on saving Lebanon and preserving its unity they can overcome all their obstacles and problems. At the beginning, the leaders will each submit demands for his faction but, though they may seem impossible, the leaders can find a compromise formula for ending the disputes and, will try to reach an accord.

Of course the internal Lebanese problem will be more important for the leaders to discuss. This entails tackling the existing constitution, and the military and civilian positions in government. The leaders will have to find a better formula for distributing government portfolios or reform the parliamentary system and other related matters designed to give various factions a say in the government on the basis of quality. The leaders will also have to discuss the presence of foreign troops in Lebanon and the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.



## The Marines are there to stay, insists Reagan

By William Scally

Reuter

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has tied his policy in Lebanon and the Middle East to the uncertain prospect that Lebanese warlords can make peace after years of factional strife.

The willingness of the Lebanese to agree on compromises needed to rebuild their country will be put to the initial test early this week when President Amin Gemayel and other leaders open reconciliation talks in Geneva.

In a televised address on Thursday, Mr. Reagan made clear that U.S. Marines would remain in Lebanon for the indefinite future and their mission would be unchanged despite the suicide bombings that took nearly 300 American and French lives.

He linked the presence of the 1,600 Marines firmly to the East-West conflict, asking rhetorically: "Can the United States ... stand by and see the Middle East incorporated into the Soviet bloc?"

The Marines, part of a U.S.-French-Italian-British force of nearly 6,000 men, lead support to the Lebanese government, "secure a piece of Beirut" and guard

the airport, he said.

"Our role is to help the Lebanese put their country together, not do it for them," Mr. Reagan said.

Secretary of State George Shultz, who joined the foreign ministers of France, Italy and Britain in Paris last week to reaffirm the commitment to the Multinational Force, described the scheduling of the reconciliation talks as a breakthrough.

But a number of questions remained: — Will the much-violated ceasefire hold while the talks go on and can the Marines be protected against future attack?

— How long is the United States prepared to stay in Lebanon if there is no progress towards reconciliation?

— What, if anything, can be done about Syria's attitude? — How can the perpetrators of the bomb attacks be punished? Mr. Reagan pledged that the forces would be given the greatest possible protection, and new security measures are expected to be put into effect.

But the Marines have the disadvantage of occupying low ground open to fire from hostile forces

at higher elevations. They are also threatened by snipers and the kind of suicide mission that destroyed their headquarters.

Although the blast led to demands that the Marines be pulled out, Congress is unlikely to reverse its recent decision giving Mr. Reagan authority to keep them in Beirut for up to 18 months.

But any further Marine deaths and a failure to make progress towards national reconciliation could change the picture.

Syria has long been seen as a major part of the Lebanon problem, refusing to pull out its 40,000 troops and arming factions opposed to Mr. Gemayel.

Mr. Reagan, in his speech, said Syria had "become a home for 7,000 Soviet advisers and technicians who man a massive amount of Soviet weaponry, including SS-21 ground-to-ground missiles capable of reaching vital areas of Israel."

U.S. influence on the Syrian government is limited, American officials frequently say they understand that Damascus has security concerns in Lebanon but they have few incentives for Syria to change what they call its obstructionist policy.

Syria would like to reclaim the Golan Heights seized by Israel in 1967, but Washington has little hope of persuading Israel to give up the strategic territory.

Mr. Reagan declared that those responsible for the bomb attacks "must be dealt justice. And they will be."

He said there was strong circumstantial evidence that the attack was directed by those who blew up the U.S. embassy in Beirut last April. Officials suspect Iranian extremists operating behind Syrian lines.

It was unclear how the United States could act against Iran or Syria, but the State Department says any retaliation would be intended to prevent further terror attacks.

Published reports said one option being considered was to ask Lebanon to close the Iranian embassy, regarded as a nerve centre for Iranian extremists.

Another option was said to be a commando raid in the Baalbek area of Lebanon where Iranian Revolutionary Guards protect a pro-Iran Shi'ite muslim group, its leader, Hussein Mousawi, has denied responsibility for the bombing.

## Grenada: A rehearsal for Nicaragua?

By Bernd Debusmann

Reuter

MANAGUA — The U.S. invasion of Grenada, widely seen in Central America as a rehearsal for direct intervention in Nicaragua, may have won a respite for Managua's beleaguered left-wing government.

Regional analysts argued that with the Reagan administration now occupied with two crises, Grenada and Lebanon, it was unlikely to soon risk a major flare-up in Nicaragua, where the military cost would be much higher than on Grenada.

Last week, the tiny Caribbean island became the first target of direct U.S. military intervention in Latin America and the Caribbean since the American invasion of the Dominican Republic 18 years ago. Explaining the move, President Reagan said he had sent the Marines at the request of Grenada's island neighbours after Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and 17 of his aides were killed in a military coup.

The invasion heightened fears in Nicaragua, long a target of bitter hostility from Washington, that it would be the next country subject to U.S. intervention.

The United States is arming and financing an estimated 7,000 right-wing insurgents operating

from Honduras in the north and some 2,500 based in Costa Rica to the south.

Almost 5,000 U.S. troops are in Honduras for military manoeuvres, the biggest held in Central America.

Over the past few weeks, rebels have sharply stepped up their operations and attacked Nicaragua's three main ports, wrecking oil facilities and fuel storage tanks.

The raids forced the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) to introduce a package of energy saving measures ranging from a 15-per-cent reduction in the public sector's fuel consumption to a ban on overnight city street lights from this week.

"Seen from Managua, things look very threatening indeed," said a veteran Latin American diplomat, "but the fall-out from the Grenada operation and the aftermath of the bomb attacks on U.S. troops in Beirut is sure to keep Washington busy for weeks if not months."

The invasion has already triggered a heated domestic debate in the United States where officials of the opposition Democratic Party sharply criticised the use of force on Grenada.

In Nicaragua, accused by the Reagan administration of exporting left-wing revolution to the rest of Central America, Sandinista leaders had predicted large-scale

attacks in November and December.

These are the months of the main harvest in Nicaragua and attacks on agricultural centres would savage the fragile economy and threaten the country's foreign currency income for next year.

While in the short term the U.S. action in Grenada might brake rather than accelerate moves towards a military solution in Washington's conflict with Nicaragua, the long-term consequences of the invasion were more difficult to assess.

Latin American diplomats said the invasion was certain to damage the image of the United States in the area just as Britain's position suffered because of its military campaign to seize the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands from Argentine occupation troops last year.

The pervasive influence of the United States is cause for resentment in Latin America, even in countries allied to Washington, and initial reaction to the invasion ranged from outright hostility to scepticism.

But with many Latin American and Caribbean nations heavily dependent on economic assistance from the United States, analysts said, there was limited room for concrete action that could damage U.S. interests.

There is a long list of U.S. mil-

itary interventions in Latin America and the Caribbean over the past century. Many of the operations drew harsh international condemnation without curbing the growth of U.S. influence.

As in the case of Grenada, U.S. invasions have usually been justified by assertions from Washington that it needed to protect the lives of its citizens.

To forestall the Reagan administration's use of this justification in Nicaragua, several dozen U.S. citizens marched to the U.S. embassy in Managua last Wednesday. They distributed a statement saying they would not serve as a pretext for intervention.

"We will not allow the safety of U.S. citizens to be used as a pretext for a direct U.S. invasion of Nicaragua as has occurred in Grenada," the communiqué said. "Nor under any circumstances do we want to be 'rescued' from the Nicaraguan government by U.S. or U.S.-funded occupation forces."

About 130 Americans are living in Nicaragua. Most of them are sympathetic to the left-wing revolution launched when the Sandinistas toppled the U.S.-backed dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza in 1979.

Since then, relations between the United States have steadily deteriorated to a state the Sandinistas now call "an undeclared war."

## Burma: Self-imposed solitude weakening

BURMA'S REPUTATION as an isolated and fantastic place was polished by the events of the spring and summer. Mr. Ne Win, the 73-year-old dictator who has run the country since 1962 and who supposedly began his retirement two years ago, purged his right-hand man (and, it was thought, approved successor). He is about to shuffle the leadership pack again. The government meanwhile debates whether to relieve the financial squeeze on Burma by allowing foreigners to help more in exploiting the country's immense resources.

The charms of isolation seem stronger for the present than the temptations of economic growth.

Mr. Ne Win sacked Brigadier-General Tin U in May. Mr. Tin U had ranked third in the ruling Burma Socialist Programme party and was Mr. Ne Win's link to the party and government. He made the mistakes of publicly indulging in high living (he threw a lavish reception for his daughter's wedding), and soon after defending a protégé who faced corruption charges over illegal imports. The austere Mr. Ne Win was not pleased.

Five months after his fall, Mr. Tin U's fate remains formally unsettled, but experienced observers in Rangoon believe that he is likely to be convicted on at least one of the five counts of corruption with which he has been charged (each carries a penalty of 10-20 years' imprisonment).

Mr. Ne Win did not stop with Mr. Tin U. In one of his unpredictable exercises of authority that so terrify Burmese officials, Mr. Ne Win is said to have paid an unannounced visit to the directorate of military personnel, removed its files, and taken them to his lakeside villa to pore over for evidence of improper promotions and assignments by Mr. Tin U. The purge of Mr. Tin U's associates now seems almost complete.

Mr. Ne Win may use the new session of parliament, which convened on Oct. 3, to strengthen the cabinet. The prime minister, Mr. Maung Maung Kha, has long wanted to retire. Mr. Ne Win may oblige him to install the present defence minister and army chief of staff, General Kyaw Htin, in his place. The general is, after Ne Win

himself, probably the most important figure in Burma. He is a tough, honest soldier who is enormously popular in Burma's only important constituency, the army. But the army's future loyalties are unpredictable: General Kyaw Htin is due to retire next June from his army posts. Some observers think, in any event, that he has no ambition to succeed Mr. Ne Win. Perhaps he is weary of opposing the various ethnic and political armies that oppose the government in Rangoon: The Karens in eastern Burma have been fighting for autonomy since the country became independent in 1948.

Other possible successors include the president, Mr. San Yu, a dry disciplinarian who built the party apparatus, and Mr. Aye Ko, joint secretary of the party. A collective leadership, though, is the likeliest successor to Ne Win.

Mr. Tin U's willingness to take decisions, which is pretty rare in Burmese government circles, is missed by officials who have the headache of trying to run Burma's economy. The socialism Mr. Ne Win's revolution introduced 20

years ago is real enough. Almost everything of any size is owned by the government. But the predominant strain in Burmese economic life is an insular nationalism.

Burma is richly endowed with resources, its most famous being teak, and has been a net exporter of food and energy. In the past it could treat foreign interest in its economy with indifference. But now the oil is running out. Production has dropped from just over 11m barrels a year in 1979-80 to about 9.8m barrels in 1981-82.

Low world prices for Burma's agricultural and mineral exports have not helped the economy either. Export earnings for the year ending March, 1983, dropped to \$430m, some 9 per cent lower than the year before; imports were up by 25 per cent to \$568m. But by the standards of some Latin American countries, Burma's foreign debts are peanuts. Foreign creditors are not yet worried: Burma's repayment record is spotless. But some unpleasant choices have to be made. — The Economist

## Voting compulsory in Turkish election

By Hugh Carnegie  
Reuter

ANKARA — The leader of Turkey's Right Way Party, Yildirim Avcı, was out campaigning last week when a reporter asked him whom he would vote for in the Nov. 6 general elections, the first since the 1980 military coup.

The question did not seem odd to Turks as Mr. Avcı's rightist party is one of a dozen groups and hundreds of individuals barred from contesting the poll by the ruling generals.

Right Way is allowed to campaign for members and hold public meetings, but the military has prevented it from taking its place on the ballot sheet.

"Where else on earth can you find a party leader giving his vote to another party?" was Mr. Avcı's reply to the question.

As voting is compulsory, on pain of a fine, Mr. Avcı will have to decide among the three approved parties which are now battling it out across the country to win over the electorate.

The choice is among the conservative Nationalist Democracy Party (NDP), the Motherland Party and the Social Democratic Populist Party.

Unlike the other parties, they have survived intact two rounds of careful vetting by the ruling National Security Council (NSC), first of party founders and then of party parliamentary candidates.

These vetoes were written into new election laws to enable the generals to ensure their stated intention of excluding from the new political order any party or politician thought to be inclined towards the highly confrontational politics of pre-coup days.

All parties existing before the takeover were abolished and hundreds of former leaders were barred from politics for up to 10 years, including former Prime Minister Süleyman Demirel of the rightist Justice Party, and Bulent Ecevit of the Republican People's Party.

The three leaders of the approved parties have diverse backgrounds. But they share a common support of the military government and the coup, which quickly ended escalating political violence, which was claiming up to 25 lives a day.

The early presence in campaigning was NDP leader Turgut Sunalp, a 66-year-old retired general and former ambassador to Canada who is widely believed to have the support of the NSC.

But many political commentators say his position as frontrunner is now being seriously challenged by Motherland Party leader Turgut Ozal.

Mr. Ozal, 56, is best known at home and abroad for constructing and administering between 1980 and 1982 a sharp dose of monetarist medicine which halted the near-bankrupt Turkish economy onto the path of recovery.

In a series of forceful speeches across the country and especially in a dominant and confident performance in a live television debate earlier this month, Mr. Ozal has grabbed much of the limelight for his free-market, anti-inflation policies.

The third leader, 61-year-old former bureaucrat Necdet Calp of the Populist Party, also emerged strongly from the television debate, unexpectedly and aggressively tackling Mr. Ozal on a number of specific issues.

The debate highlighted the main differences among the three men's parties, which lie in economic policies.

Mr. Ozal, a one-time senior World Bank official, advocates a vigorous free market economy as the way to build a strong Turkey. "Everything depends on money. The solution to almost all questions is through economic independence," he said recently.

To achieve this, his party is committed to implementing a free market economy with minimum state intervention. Mr. Ozal says he will fight to bring down annual inflation, currently around 30 per cent, to 10 per cent "whatever the cost".

He said in the television debate he would sell profitable parts of state enterprises, including the money-spinning Bosphorus bridge, which links the European and the Asian regions of Turkey, to finance new capital investment.

This sparked a sharp reaction from Mr. Calp, who told him bluntly that he would not be able to find buyers for them.

The Populists are committed to a mixed economy "emphasising state control in economic development with the private sector contributing to the distribution of social justice."

In contrast to Mr. Ozal's determination to keep boosting exports, the Populists want to prevent "external dependence of the economy."

Economic policies of Mr. Sunalp's NDP fall somewhere between those of Mr. Calp and Mr. Ozal. The NDP envisages reducing the state's role in the economy, but stresses the key function it plays in guiding and developing the economy.

On other domestic policies, Mr. Sunalp lays greatest stress on maintaining the tough, anti-militarist measures of the military government to ensure continued stability.

Mr. Calp and Mr. Ozal likewise have pledged to clamp down hard on any re-emergence of political violence. All say that steps must be taken to combat social and economic problems such as unemployment to help avert militancy.

Foreign affairs have received little attention from the candidates, mainly because Turkish foreign policy has been consistent for some time and none propose major changes.

## LETTERS

### 'A moment, please'

To the Editor:

I would like to comment on Randa Habib's column about telephones here in Jordan (Jordan Times, Oct. 27-28, 1983). Although the article does point out some problems which we are facing with our telephone system, the part about the "dull voices" used in recording telephone messages such as "all lines are engaged", is just absurd. The next thing we know, Ms. Habib will be requesting that our telecommunications minister be sent to Hollywood to recruit "sexy voices" in order to tape such messages.

Jordan needs healthy criticism, as any country does, on important issues. If Randa Habib's pen is running dry, then I suggest that she request her readers to send in topics which are of importance to all; and which they would like her to discuss. When writing about our telephone system, for example, the last thing that crosses our mind is the "beauty" of the voice of those who record these "important" warning messages. I would think that Ms. Habib, as a public servant, would find other points such as the following more important, while thinking about our phone system:

- 1) Lack of new telephone lines and numbers.
- 2) Poor maintenance.
- 3) High installation costs, etc.

Is she writing for the public and in the interest of the public, or is she writing just for fun? If so there is nothing funny about it.

I also read Ms. Habib's article about the airport road and placing billboards alongside that highway (Jordan Times, Oct. 6-7, 1983), because she thought that tourists visiting Jordan would be bored to death looking at our desert. After reading her article, I realised how very little Randa Habib knew the average tourist's mind. Most travellers come here, I'd like to think, to enjoy our desert. Had they come all the way out here to look at billboards, they could have stayed at home.

Yes, the new airport road needs lighting and lots and lots of trees, but it certainly does not need ugly billboards to hide this country's natural beauty. If our hotels and restaurants would like to make themselves known to incoming tourists, I suggest that they set up a "Tourist Information Centre" at the airport where brochures may be obtained.

There are other roads in Jordan, that are much more dangerous and widely used than the airport's — which are in desperate need of: safety rails, lights, wider lanes, and more police patrols. Some of these roads are, the Amman-Irbid road, and the Amman-Aqaba road, just to mention two.

I would like to think that Randa Habib's main aim is to serve our community in a logical and mature manner, and not just to show off a different sense of humour.

Marina S. Rashid,  
Amman - Jordan



# Press plays a major role in the lifestyle of Arab-Australians

By Dr. Ibrahim Ata

This is the second of three articles in which the writer, who is a lecturer in sociology at Yarmouk University, presents a detailed analysis of the structure and role of the Arab ethnic press in Australia. Dr. Ata lived and studied in Australia, where he obtained his M.A. and Ph.D. in sociology at Melbourne University. He visited Australia in August this year to attend the second Australia Middle-East Conference in Melbourne and delivered a lecture at the conference. Dr. Ata has made a thorough study on the "Impact of Westernisation on Muslim Arab Women" and the "Lebanese Community in Australia". His first article appeared in yesterday's Jordan Times, and the third will appear on Wednesday.

This article studies Arab/Lebanese ethnic press which has recently become a major force in the lifestyle, settlement, integration and adjustment of the Lebanese community in Australia. The analysis is based on empirical evidence which has been obtained from a number of recently created Lebanese newspapers. Further, the article focuses on the extent to which a foreign language press has succeeded in perpetuating a native cultural tradition in a host society.

Almost every ethnic community in Australia, irrespective of size, supports some form of printed matter. The Lebanese, the first people living in the Middle East to permit a "free press", are no exception. The value to the community of the Lebanese newspapers is immeasurable.

Unlike its counterpart in the United States, the history of Arab/Lebanese Press in Australia is not lengthy. Almost all of the Arabic-Lebanese newspapers were started during this decade. The other publications were first issued as pamphlets, religious circulars or monthly magazines such as Al Noor; published in Melbourne on a monthly basis between 1963-1967. The unavailability of

concessions to the intellectual standards of the community.

An examination of the psychological make-up and outlook of these editors is inevitable if we are to decipher the structure and function of the Arab/Lebanese Press. Though none of the editors makes any great claim to education and only one was originally a qualified journalist in his country of origin, nevertheless, most editors seem to know their readers' tastes, and edit the news accordingly, emphasising personal interests, notably in the front page editorials. Rarely devoted to abstract discussions, such articles are often based on dramatisation of the political struggle and/or local gossip and hearsay. An emotionally charged vocabulary peppered with sentimental phrases is used, and the articles are interspersed with name-calling and appeals for solidarity.

The characteristics outlined above are illustrated pointedly in the following article appearing on May 20th, 1977 in "socialist" paper:

"In a recent issue, an article written on the Arab Ethnic radio ... had generated favourable repercussions in the soul of every Arab who is ordinarily moved by each action that creates a good image for all the Arabs".

"Alas though, last Saturday and Sunday the writer (of this article) has come up with inaccurate statistics, brandishing them in defence against anybody critical of his broadcasting style. This 'velvet-sounding voice' further requests his listeners to oppose 'this minority of demagogues' because he would not wish to get involved, in spite of his way of spinning poison - thus leading the fighting to his 'lovely listeners'".

One wonders whether editorials such as these not aggravate divisions within the community and in the process delay the process of assimilation.

By 1981, there were 10 Arabic newspapers in Australia. The largest were Al Telegraph (moderate Christian Lebanese, circulation 20,000); An Nahar (radical pro-Iraqi; 10,000); Saut Al Moughitah (leftist Lebanese; 13,000); Sawt Lubnan (leftist but anti-Syrian Lebanese; 6,000); and Al Watan (Falangist; 10,000). Other Arab papers include Al Akhbar (pro-Libyan); Al Mizan (Shi'ite pro-Khomeni); Al Shaab (pro-Libyan); Al Janaheer and Sada Al Uruba.

There are a number of regular overseas readers who subscribe to particular newspapers. It is presumed that prospective "immigrant" Lebanese fall into this category. Obviously, from reading these journals, this group is able to form perspectives on the community in Australia as well as being able to better understand the adjustments they will have to make upon arriving here. It should be remarked that this assumption is mere guess-work.

What influences do these papers exert on the Arab/Lebanese community? Alongside ten churches and five mosques in Melbourne and Sydney, Arabic newspapers play a leading role not only in preserving the use of the Arabic language, but also in shaping a strong national feeling which ironically is composed of opposing political tendencies.

The very existence of Arab/Lebanese papers seems to have rendered any attempts to read Australian papers redundant especially among first-generation migrants with little knowledge of

English.

Where the majority of Arab/Lebanese migrants reflect a rural background, the traditional lifestyle which dictates their behaviour is in everyday terms, based on personal interaction, hearsay and gossip. Communication between members of the group is similarly dictated by face to face interaction. When they are "reborn" in a highly mobile and distant multicultural society like Australia, they are forced to transcend their old habits in becoming exposed to "printed ideas".

The absence of Arabic language schools has further strengthened the role and influence of the ethnic press. Undoubtedly, newspapers have become an important medium for gauging the welfare of relatives and friends in Lebanon, particularly during the recent civil war. Indeed it was the desire for the closest possible contact with the homeland that brought into existence in Australia two newspapers, Al Watan and Sharq Al Awest, after 1975.

Such circumstances however do not detract from the fact that the strangeness of a new environment has also intensified the yearning for and dreaming of the home country. But unlike certain East European communities the useless struggle for separate political recognition has been ineffective with the Arab/Lebanese Press.

## Advertisements

Without exception the Arab/Lebanese papers are intensively engaged in promoting various business interests, apparently because revenue from commercial advertisements covers most of their expenses. Approximately half the number of features displayed are

comprised of advertisements for restaurants, milk-bars and newly built medium-sized supermarkets. Advertisements for supermarkets feature the latest price lists of imported foodstuffs. Traditional eating habits and the willingness of many in the community to pay higher prices for these items encourage the proliferation of such advertisements.

The second major category of advertisements belongs to the mushrooming industry of Arab/Lebanese travel agencies. Such agents have tended in each case to develop an unusual multi-dimensional career. They have become engaged in securing travelling visas, medical certificates and coping with customs dues on behalf of their bewildered clients who are incapable of confronting bureaucracy. They have also become involved in interpretative tasks in various government departments and lay courts. Through their activities in translating legal, medical, taxation and other official documents for their fellow Lebanese they have secured for themselves an additional income.

Another indispensable category of advertisement is related to meetings and assemblies of various religious groups, as well as those of extended families who have decided to form their own societies. Often, the creation of these societies seems to evolve from the need for a status symbol.

## News from Lebanon

Until the civil war in 1975, newspapers functioned primarily to furnish the community with news of personal or communal importance. The editorial pages were almost devoid of any political opinion and tended to be motivated

by an opportunistic outlook without consideration for politics per se. However, the succession of political crises since 1975 has led to identification on the part of newspapers with one or other of the warring factions in Lebanon. Identification with political groups on the part of the press inevitably helped in its turn to promote intense antagonism among political parties and religious sects. Further, aggravation of political and religious dissension in the community has inevitably occurred with the arrival of young migrants, many of them either veterans of or severely affected by the civil war, who thus tend to be initially very dogmatic in their attitudes.

The appearance of the following headlines on the front pages of Arab/Lebanese newspapers indicated the partisan manner in which events of the civil war were reported to the community: "The rightist party withdraws and succumbs to the Syrian solution".

"Accusation of (Lebanese) rightists and Syria in hindering the 'Shura' treaty".

"The Communists and Anarchists are dividing Lebanon".

"1500 new members say 'Yes' to Lebanon and the Falangist Party".

## The ethnic community

This is given a higher priority than reports of Australian events. Ordinarily these items are descriptive in style and presentation. Events connected with celebrations, the founding of societies, protest marches, weddings, excerpts of speeches by community celebrities, and welcome notices to visitors returning from

Lebanon and other Arab countries are often accompanied by a photograph.

Another major contribution of the Arab/Lebanese Press has been to counteract the power and authority of religious leaders. Interviews with or articles upon these leaders of the community are very infrequent considering the important influence religion seems to have in Lebanese/Arab life, and the part it has played in recent dissensions within the community.

By and large, however, it must be noted that the Arab/Lebanese Press has made some attempt to bring its readers in contact with Australian news, policies or decisions that are directly relevant to their immediate social welfare. Instructions on how to fill in certain application and government forms are quite common even though they are far from being consistent or comprehensive.

The Arab/Lebanese Press has had a number of positive effects. Firstly, it has become a means of helping to preserve the Arabic language, culture and social milieu. At the same time it has become a channel through which the community vents its own political frustrations. Thirdly, it has become in addition to the various religious institutions an indispensable framework of reference which outlines social relationships between members of the community. Fourthly, it plays an important role in the economic life of the community, bringing together the Lebanese producers and consumers.

The birth and mushrooming of the Arab/Lebanese Press has undoubtedly assisted in promoting a national feeling and identity for a community with fragmented ideological feelings.

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## SPORTS

## Hamburg set to join famous failures

LONDON (R) — Hamburg could become the seventh member of an elite club on Wednesday when they meet Romanian visitors Dinamo Bucharest in the second round of the European Soccer Cup.

If the West Germans, who received a first round bye, do not overcome Dinamo's 3-0 first leg lead, they will join an exclusive list of famous holders who in years gone by have failed to negotiate their opening ties.

Real Madrid founded the club in 1961 when their five-year reign came to an end against arch-rivals Barcelona in the first round. Since then, new members have been accepted on a regular basis and Glasgow Celtic (1968), Feyenoord (1971), Ajax (1974), Liverpool (1979) and Nottingham Forest (1981) all gained entry by emulating Real's not-so-heroic failure.

All is far from well in the injury-hit Hamburg camp although Saturday's 4-0 thrashing by Borussia Moenchengladbach was not as serious as it looks on paper. Referee Winfried Walz did not endear himself to the Hamburg players by sending off Holger Hieronymus, cautioning four others and awarding Borussia a highly-dubious penalty.

Felix Magath, hero of last season's European Cup final triumph over Juventus in Athens, was even less enchanted with the display of team-mate Dieter Schatzschneider.

Magath said sarcastically that the referee's only mistake was in showing the out-of-form striker the yellow rather than the red card.

Hamburg are still seething and that fury could just see them snatch the three goals they need against a very ordinary Dinamo outfit and force the tie into extra time.

Nor should Liverpool, winners in 1977, 1978 and 1981, be written off though they travel to Bilbao having been held to a goalless draw by the Spanish champions in the first leg.

Liverpool crashed six goals past Luton on Saturday — "super-striker" Ian Rush collecting five — and if Zimbabwean goalkeeper Bruce Grobbelaar can avoid the eccentric mistakes which caused his team's downfall in the past two years, they should survive.

Should Hamburg and Liverpool both come to grief, Italian champions Roma will find themselves installed as firm favourites by the time the quarter-finals roll round early next year.

Roma scored a splendid 1-0 win against CSKA Sofia two weeks ago and will bid the Bulgarians

"arrivederci" in the Olympic stadium, scene of the 1984 Champions' Cup final.

The Romans are fast assuming the mantle of Europe's "dream team" but they will do well to remember how overconfidence was the ruin of Juventus last season.

Brazilians Falcão and Toninho Cerezo were both on target in Roma's 5-1 win over Napoli on Sunday, and with Italian World Cup hero Bruno Conti, who netted twice, in sublime form, they must be fancied to go all the way to the final.

That is a dream shared by Scottish Champions Dundee United, one of the most attractive teams in Britain and well placed to reach the last eight following their 0-0 draw against Standard Liege in Belgium two weeks ago.

## Jabri, Kohensen claim Sports City tennis titles

AMMAN (J.T.) — Director General of Jordan Television Mr. Mohammad Kamal was the guest of honour at Sunday's finals of the Jordan Tennis Tournament held by the male and female sports city tennis players.

Mr. Kamal presented the male champion silver cup to Adnan Jabri after he won 6-2, 6-4 against Qusayy Mahasneh. The silver cup for the female tennis players was won by Mrs. Taj Kohensen who is to retain it having won it for the third successive year.

Mr. Kamal handed yet another "new" silver cup contributed by the female tennis players of the sports city. This cup went to the well-known veteran player Mr. Ishaq Jarallah for his skilled arrangement, organisation and supervision of this championship and all other previous tennis tournaments since they were first begun in Jordan in 1949.

## Ramli appointed fencing trainer

AMMAN (J.T.) — One of the major decisions taken by the Jordanian Fencing Federation in a meeting headed by Mr. Mohammad Smadi, president of the federation is the appointment of Mr. Abbas Ramli as trainer and coach for the federation because of his wide experience and know-how in fencing.

Mr. Mohammad Abul Tayyeb, Director General of the Youth Welfare Organisation attending the meeting approved the appointment of Mr. Ramli and other decisions taken by the federation which included the employment of a French fencing trainer.

The decisions also included a request by the director general of the Youth Welfare Organisation to submit a list of all equipment needed for training and announcing Friday and Tuesday of every week as dates for the training sessions at the federation.

## Jazirah to get Polish coach

AMMAN (J.T.) — President of the Jazirah Football Club, Mr. Amer Mufti, Sunday said that he have received a telephone call from Mr. Abdul Laif Talli a member of the club's board of directors who is currently on a visit in Poland saying that he has signed a contract with a Polish soccer coach who will be training Jazirah soccer team in Amman.

Mr. Mufti said that the coach will arrive in Amman during the next 10 days, that is as soon as he finalises personal business and complete his preparations.

## Amman Little League

## Games scores Oct. 28

Tots	Blue 1
Red 0	
<b>Seniors</b>	
American Express 0	Royal Falcons 0
Foxboro 2	Intercon 1
Abaha 1	Telcom 4
Ericsson 1	International Traders 3
<b>Mids</b>	
Al Ahlyah 0	Jordan Express 0
AIK 0	Volvo 0
ALICO 5	Grindlays 0
Arab Wings 4	Astra 1

## Cup scores

Juniors	American Express 1
Falcons 2	
<b>Mids</b>	
Al Ahlyah 3	Jordan Express 1
AIK 1	Volvo 0

## Team standings

Juniors	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
1. Int. Traders	7	6	0	1	20	1	13
2. Ericsson	7	4	1	2	10	5	10
3. Telcom	7	3	2	2	15	9	8
4. American Express	7	2	2	3	11	6	7
5. Royal Falcons	7	2	2	3	2	4	7
6. Abaha	7	1	2	4	4	8	6
7. Foxboro	7	2	4	1	5	10	5
8. Intercontinental	7	0	7	0	2	26	0
<b>Mids</b>							
1. AIK	7	4	0	3	14	5	11
2. ALICO	7	4	1	2	18	3	10
3. Volvo	7	3	1	3	10	7	9
4. Arab Wings	7	3	2	2	15	7	8
5. Jordan Express	7	2	3	2	11	9	6
6. Astra	7	2	4	1	6	15	5
7. Grindlays	7	2	5	0	4	19	4
8. Al Ahlyah	7	1	5	1	6	19	3
<b>Seniors</b>							
1. Marriott	6	6	0	0	20	5	12
2. Holiday Inn	6	3	3	0	10	5	6
3. Cairo Amman	6	2	4	0	10	16	4
4. Chase	6	1	5	0	1	15	2

## Soviets enter another gymnastics era

BUDAPEST (R) — The much-vaunted Chinese gymnastics squad arrived in Budapest last week determined to eclipse the Soviet Union in the 22nd World Championships.

But by the end of the week-long competition they, and the other 39 nations taking part, could do little

but praise the extraordinary achievements of the Soviet team which dominated the championships.

The final medals table told the story. The Soviet Union collected 15 medals, including nine golds, the Chinese won nine, with just three golds.

Four other nations won a gold apiece but well before the end of the championships it was clear that the Soviet Union had entered another golden era of gymnastics.

The only flaw in the Soviets' performance came in the first event when they were forced to take second place behind the Chinese in the men's team competition.

At that stage the Chinese looked a very real threat, but if former World Champion Yuri Korolev had performed at anything like top form in compulsory exercises the Soviets would have claimed a 10th gold.

Korolev's dismal performance in the six compulsory exercises cost him any chance of qualifying for the men's individual final and retaining the title he won in Moscow two years ago.

But such was the brilliance of his youthful compatriot Dmitri Belozertchev that Korolev's absence was hardly noticed.

Belozertchev's performance in the team's optional competition all but won the title for his country.

In the individual competitions he was without peer, winning the all-round title then taking individual golds on the pommel horse, rings and high bar, plus a silver on the floor.

The 16-year-old Belozertchev, physically mature beyond his years, looks set to dominate the sport in the foreseeable future and he has promised a new set of routines for the Los Angeles Olympics next year.

## TIME

TIME TO WALK: Andropov (Ready to break arms talks in Geneva)

WHERE IS ANDROPOV? (Unseen since August)

FRENCH SOCIALISM'S BLEAK TIME (Popularity sinking)

CURSE OF AN INFAMOUS SON (Residents of Hitler's Austrian birthplace try to forget)

NEW VIGOR IN THE OPPOSITION BENCHES (Mrs. Thatcher confronts new faces)

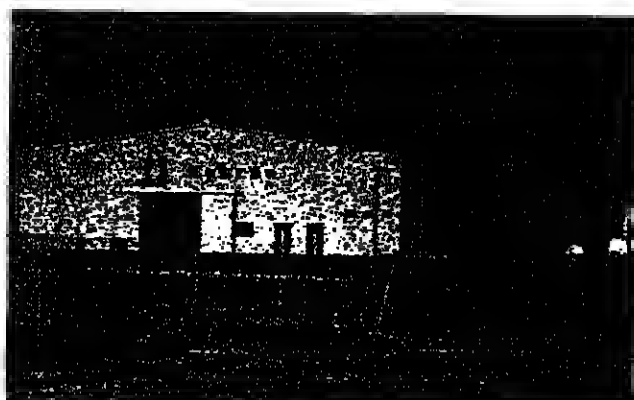


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7. Protective coatings and waterproof membranes.
8. Sealants and waterstops.
9. Adhesives.

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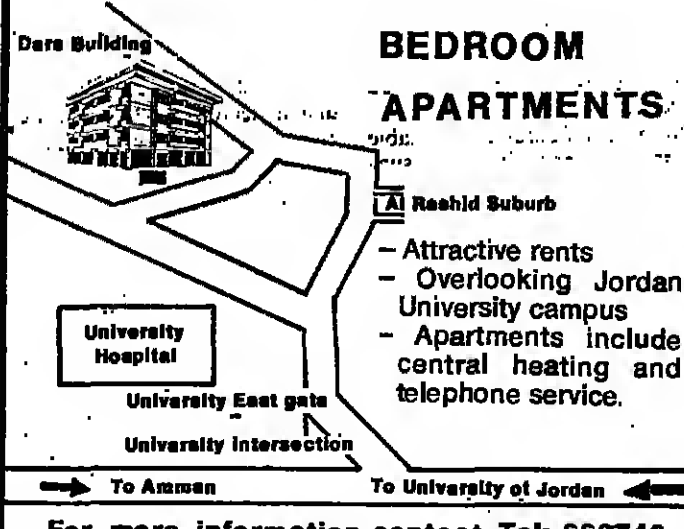
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# Turkey doubles merchant fleet despite shipping crisis

ISTANBUL (R) — Turkey has doubled the size of its merchant fleet in the last three years despite a continuing crisis in world shipping.

New government incentives after the 1980 military takeover helped the fleet to grow to 2.8 million Gross Registered Tons (GRT) in September from 1.45 million GRT at the end of 1980, according to officials of the Chamber of Sea Trade in Istanbul. They said the fleet now consisted of 674 vessels of 150 GRT and above, up from 508 in December 1980.

In terms of Dead Weight Tons (DWT), the fleet reached four million DWT in August compared with 2.8 million at the end of 1981.

Turkey's merchant fleet, run by a big state shipping firm and numerous private entrepreneurs, has managed to stay fairly well occupied despite the present slump in world sea trade, and there are no Turkish ships laid up, shipping sources said.

Incentives for the industry have included lower custom duties, simplified bureaucratic procedures for buying ships from abroad and support for local shipyards with financing and tax exemptions.

The government initially banned imports of ships smaller than 5,000 GRT to help the local industry, but raised the limit to 10,000 GRT a few weeks ago, the chamber officials said.

Among foreign vessels bought, a number of big tankers, acquired at low prices because of the high number laid up, rapidly increased the Turkish fleet's tonnage.

Although the tankers' operational costs are high and their purchase had drained foreign exchange resources, they would benefit the economy by reducing payments to foreign flag vessels for crude oil imports, sea trade federation chairman Mr. Metin Leblecioğlu said.

"As long as merchant ships find goods to transport to and from Turkey and pay their operational costs, making profits should not even be considered," Mr. Leblecioğlu, who is also the general manager of a private shipping company, Koçtaş, added.

The state transportation company Deniz Nakliyat benefits from

the fact that all state agencies and companies use its ships regardless of freight rates, the shipping sources said.

Its fleet comprises 60 ships totalling 1.2 million DWT, General Manager Fethi İsin said recently. Turkey's merchant navy had also been helped by the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq, which has diverted imports by the two countries, both of which have borders with Turkey, to Turkish ports, Mr. Leblecioğlu said.

But he and other shipping sources criticised purchases of old vessels with only a short working life, by some firms which will be

faced with maturing debts from the acquisitions.

A development plan for the industry over the next 10 years has set a target of a 7.4 million DWT fleet by 1993.

This will involve Deniz Nakliyat investing 377 billion lira (\$1.5 billion) and the private sector 322 billion (\$1.48 billion) at current prices, and much of this will have to be financed with foreign currency, shipping sources said.

They said it would be necessary to coordinate ship purchases between private firms and Deniz Nakliyat to avoid wasting resources.

## Gulf states look West to help solve food problem

BAHRAIN (R) — The oil states of the Gulf are looking West for help to avert the danger of a food crisis which they fear might one day provoke social and political unrest.

Mainly desert lands cannot grow enough to meet the needs of their 12 million people, and rely on costly imports. They want to establish a grain stockpile to give them some security.

Mr. Abdulla Bishara, secretary-general of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) grouping Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Kuwait, Qatar, Oman and Bahrain, said it had set up a committee to consider the needs of each state, storage facilities and possible markets in which to buy food.

Bahrain Trade Minister Habib Kassem said a World Bank team would visit the six states to study their needs and report back in five months. GCC officials would also visit the United States, Europe and Asia to study purchasing possibilities.

A Bahraini official said advanced Western technology would be needed to help establish a grain stockpile recommended by an Arab food conference in Dubai two years ago and the United States, the World Bank and the Food and Agriculture Organisation

(FAO) had been approached on this.

According to the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development, Arab countries will need grain imports of not less than \$3.4 billion in 1985 and meat imports worth \$1.5 billion.

A Western diplomatic source noted that the focus on the problem of food security coincided with the 10th anniversary of the 1973 oil price increase which was partly to blame for rising food prices.

Although oil prices had now dropped from highs of \$34 a barrel or more, food prices were still rising, he said.

Wheat prices had jumped from \$63 a tonne in 1970 to more than \$210 last year, while rice prices had soared from \$126 a tonne to more than \$500.

Arab officials now wonder whether the West would ever use food

as the Arabs once used their oil as a political weapon.

The officials noted that oil output of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UAE and Qatar (members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) was now less than half the 1979 peak of 17 million barrels a day.

Saudi Arabia's oil revenue dropped to \$85 billion last year from \$115 billion in 1981, and is projected to fall to \$43.8 billion this year. But its food import bill in 1982 rose 4.2 per cent to \$2.7 billion.

It has allocated massive sums for projects such as land reclamation and water desalination in an effort to boost agricultural productivity.

The Saudis have also devoted over \$1 billion to food projects, of which some \$930 million will be spent on increasing wheat production.

Kuwait, with current food imports amounting to \$35 million annually, is investing \$80 million a year in food programmes and expects the figure to reach \$180 million by the end of the decade.

The UAE, which produces about 20 per cent of its food, saw its food bill jump from about \$480 million in 1978 to more than \$930 million last year.

Oman, with a population of only 250,000, imports some \$187 million of food annually.

Infertile Bahrain cannot hope to be self-sufficient in food but a six-year \$80 million plan is aimed at boosting output of vegetables, eggs, and dairy products, officials said.

Oman's food bill reached \$122.7 million in 1981, about 10 per cent more than the previous year, with a similar increase expected in final figures for last year.

### LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed higher after a moderately active session and at 1518 the F.T. index was up 10.9 at 702.0.

Market sentiment was helped by the large fall of \$2.4 billion in the U.S. M1 money supply last week, dealers said.

Government bonds gained as much as 5/8 point and equities were led higher by ICI up 1 1/2 at 590.

Gold shares showed renewed weakness as the bullion price retreated but North American stocks were inclined higher, dealers added.

Oils and insurances rallied from recent weakness while stores and properties continued the recent upturn, dealers said. Shell was 1 1/2 up at 542 after 544. Boots rose 6p to 173. Thorn EMI gained 8p to 599 while Unilever added 7p to 837. Barclays firmed 1 1/2 to 432 in banks while insurances had Royal 9p higher at 485 but Eagle Star shed 7p on fears that the bid from Allianz Holdings may be referred to monopolies commission.

Newspaper shares eased a few pence after weekend press speculation that any possible flotation of Reuters news agency may be delayed, dealers said.

### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.4950/60	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2321/24	Canadian dollars
	2.6257/67	West German marks
	2.9470/80	Dutch guilders
	2.1362/72	Swiss francs
	53.39/43	Belgian francs
	7.9960/90	French francs
	1596.50/1597.50	Italian lire
	233.78/88	Japanese yen
	7.8120/70	Swedish crowns
	7.3780/80	Norwegian crowns
	9.4750/800	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	382.50/383.00	U.S. dollars

### THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



### JUMBLE

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YOMARR

VOCENX

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Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: YEARN ONION STUDIO THEORY

Answer: What happened to the farmer's cattle? — NO ONE'S HERE

## Malta's economy hits rough patch

VALLETTA (R) — Fewer tourists are flocking to Malta's beaches, castles and bays this year, an uncomfortable reminder that the island nation faces a number of economic problems: blamed by many Maltese on an overvalued currency.

No official figures are available for this summer's influx of sun-seekers. But hoteliers and tour operators say numbers are down by at least 10 per cent on 1982, itself a poor year after the peak of 750,000 arrivals in 1981.

Government spokesmen say the Maltese lira (recently reformed from the pound) is not overvalued.

They add that attracting tourists is only one aspect of an economy they would prefer to see geared to manufacturing industry and exports.

But a cry of anguish has come from the manufacturing sector over the currency's high rate, fixed by the central bank at about 2.28 U.S. dollars to the lira.

A recent survey of industry by the Malta Federation of Industries showed most manufacturers thought the lira was overvalued, that the socialist government of Prime

Minister Dom Mintoff was out of touch with reality and what "bureaucratic harassment" plagued their business.

Government spokesman Mr. Paul Mifsud counters that Malta depends heavily on imports and that a decrease in the exchange rate would force up prices and wages.

With domestic inflation reduced to just over one per cent a year by a freeze clamped on wages and prices by the government last November, the Mintoff administration is wary of any move that could trigger an inflationary spiral.

Malta joined the World Bank in August and a team from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) was recently in Malta to examine the economy.

The opposition Nationalist Party said that the team, in a confidential report to Mintoff, recommended that the lira should be devalued in order to make Malta competitive once more in export markets and tourism.

Independent banking sources said they believed the men from the IMF did recommend a devaluation.

Asked about the IMF report, government spokesman Mr. Mifsud said he had no official information on it.

In its survey, the industry federation said many local and foreign entrepreneurs "consider it unbelievable that the monetary authorities should continue to isolate themselves from reality... and persist in disregarding the harm being caused to the longer-term prospects of exporting from Malta."

The manufacturers said Malta's unemployment rate, running at about 10 per cent, was one of the results of the policy.

Several firms said unless export order books improved, further layoffs would be inevitable.

Tourist operators say that Malta, traditionally a choice of the price-conscious British package holiday market, has slipped behind other Mediterranean nations in competitiveness.

"People go for sun, sand, sea and cheap booze," said one British agent. "They can get all those elsewhere for peanuts whereas Malta, while beautiful and pleasant, is hardly a bargain."

Whatever the groans of the holiday salesman, the Mintoff government has never been over-eager to turn the islands into a pleasure park jammed with tourists, and has always preferred to strike a balance between tourism and trade.

According to the industry federation survey, however, life for the Maltese businessman is difficult.

"Producing in and exporting from Malta are now being subjected to hastily introduced and frustrating procedures that evidently go beyond the need of administrative control," it said.

The manufacturers cited delays in obtaining import licences and getting clearance for exports, frequently changing rules and regulations and "the evident lack of goodwill on the part of the ministries concerned to lend a willing ear to genuine representations."

One hoped-for boost was the announcement earlier this year of an agreement with Libya by which the Arab nation agreed to buy 22 million lire (approximately \$50 million) worth of Maltese goods before the end of 1983.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1983

### YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Confusion can be the condition you encounter early in the day unless you make sure you have every detail of any course of action well thought out and have organized your day.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Don't permit some outside matter of little importance to take you away from vital duties you have to perform.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You want to revise some creative plan, but be sure it is wise that you do so before making radical changes.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Listening carefully to what kin are saying will save you confusion and arguments later. Give in to compromises.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Fleeing misadventures carefully is important today, especially any contracts. Pay attention to fine print.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Important you use care in the handling of money, also in any matters of charity and stay within your budget.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be practical and stop all that daydreaming and get busy accomplishing. You've been neglecting too many tasks at hand.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Schedule your work well and get it done in your precise and clever fashion and be enthused about it.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Before you go out to buy something, make sure you really want it, otherwise you could later regret having spent the money.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make sure you are precise in handling your job, otherwise you could get into trouble of some kind.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You get ideas about how best to advance, but test them for practicality and workability first, before you invest any money.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study those puzzling statements well and make any corrections that are needed. Someone is deliberately misleading you.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Listen carefully to what a partner says and don't try to put words into his or her mouth, otherwise trouble ensues.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those charming young persons who will be very imaginative during early childhood so impress upon him, or her the importance of being more practical and down-to-earth, and gaining the respect of others.

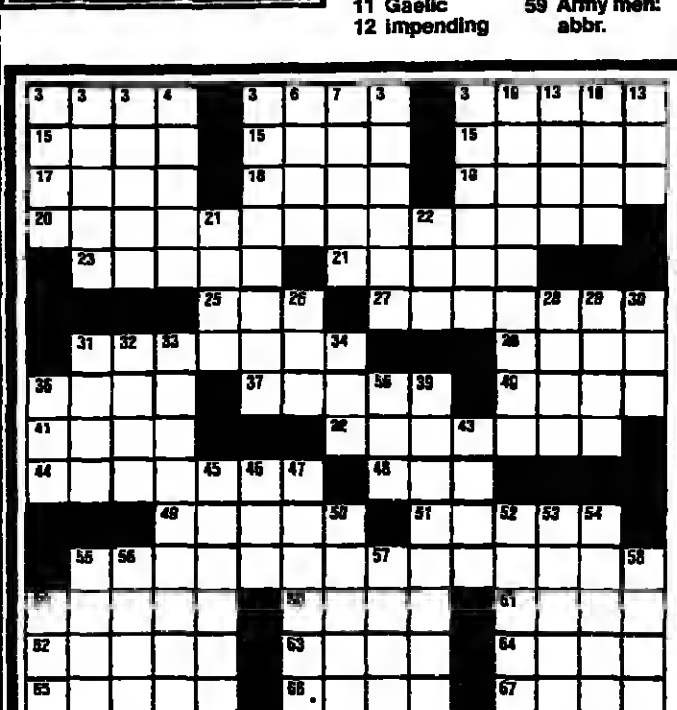
"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

### THE Daily Crossword

By Evelyn Benshoof

ACROSS	25 Political	55 More mat-	13 Animal
1 Applaud	London	ters for	enclosure
5 Frog genus	27 Talking	considera-	21 Eskers
9 Athlete	It easy	tion	22 Trial
Jesse	31 Support	59 Animal	26 Coat
14 Round dance	35 Virginia	trail	materiel
15 Black, to	willow	60 Astringent	28 Passage
poets	36 Tres —	61 Meeting	29 Loch —
16 Insertion	37 Hang down	places of	30 Pomposus
mark	40 Farrago	old Greece	talk
17 Selves	41 Dill, old	62 Gog and —	31 — die
18 Money for	style	63 Nothing	32 Give
a special	42 Firing	more than	attention
purpose	43 caps	64 Crony	33 Involved
19 Attempt	44 Skelton	65 Quench	34 Explosive
20 One in a	or Ball	66 Paradise	sound
strange	48 Dijon	67 Matched	36 Sand ridge
environment	season	collections	38 Cruda
23 Desist	49 Arab prince		mineral
24 Rhine	51 1400's		39 Carnival
tributary	navigator		employees

DOWN	1 Culinary	43 Gist
2 Method of	worker	45 Come forth
reasoning	46 Relative	of atm
3 Climbed	47 Calumniate	50 Irritated
4 Former	Turkish	52 Pears
5 Gassed up	60 Quench	53 "The Last
6 Touch	61 Quench	— Mohicans"
7 Unaccept-	62 Paradise	54 Fish
able acts	63 Matched	55 Hyalite
8 Few —	collections	56 Professor-
between		ial gown
9 Indian and		57 Positive
Arctic		58 Sweet
10 Dilly-dilly		potatoes
11 Gaelic		59 Army men:
12 Impending		abbr.



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### Peanuts



### Mutt 'n' Jeff



### Andy Capp





## WORLD

# Radical leader claims victory over Peronists in Argentina

**BUENOS AIRES (R)** — The presidential candidate of the Radical Party Monday claimed victory in general elections to return Argentina to democracy, apparently dealing a stunning blow to the Peronist Party's hopes of returning to power.

Raul Alfonsín, who became Radical leader in July, proclaimed himself the winner after the latest official returns showed him leading Peronist candidate Iralo Luder by 55 per cent to 37 per cent with more than seven million votes counted.

Mr. Alfonsín, a charismatic 57-year-old lawyer, thanked thousands of supporters massed at the Radical headquarters in Buenos Aires for "this effort which has achieved this most important triumph of Radicalism."

Mr. Luder, visibly shaken, left the Peronist headquarters at 4.45

a.m. (0845 GMT). "The count has not ended yet, but there is a winning trend for Radicalism," he told reporters.

"A new stage is beginning. If this is the case, Justicialism (Peronism) is prepared to give all support to the constitutional government," he added.

Mr. Alfonsín told reporters he believed he could take power early in December. The military government has scheduled the handover for Jan. 30, but President Reynaldo Bignone said recently it could be brought forward.

Argentina's 18 million voters were also electing 254 deputies to the lower house of congress and provincial and municipal authorities, but overall results were not immediately released.

Mr. Alfonsín said Radical candidate Alejandro Armendariz had been elected to the powerful post of governor of Buenos Aires Province, defeating Peronist Herminio Iglesias who had been widely tipped to win.

The province, not including the city of Buenos Aires itself, is the most populous in Argentina, with 6.5 million people.

Angry Peronist supporters earlier massed outside Mr. Luder's headquarters and hurled stones and sticks at a screen showing the Peronists leading the polls. They chanted "Ole-le, ole-la, we are Peronists, tell us the truth."

"We inaugurate a new era in

Argentina, we inaugurate a long period of peace and prosperity and respect for the dignity of man in Argentina," he told thousands of cheering supporters from the balcony of his campaign headquarters.

"We have won, but we defeated no-one... this is the triumph of all Argentina," Mr. Alfonsín said.

With counting completed in nearly half of the 67,561 polling stations, Mr. Alfonsín had won more than 4.1 million votes to just over 2.8 million for Mr. Luder.

A high turn-out was reported among the country's 18 million registered voters in Sunday's elections, but no official figures were available.

As tens of thousands of enthusiastic Radical supporters took to the streets in many cities, nine people were reported wounded in violent clashes with Peronists.

## Raul Alfonsín changes Argentine political map

By Robert Powell  
Reuter

**BUENOS AIRES** — Raul Alfonsín, who led Argentina's radicals to election triumph and has the presidency within his grasp, tirelessly campaigned to restore the old party to a dominant role and beat Peronism into opposition.

The 57-year-old lawyer was elected head of the Radical Party and became its presidential candidate only last July.

But for over a year he had toured Argentina expounding his proposal for social progress based on a strict application of democracy and justice for all.

A politician with charisma, he succeeded in broadening the Rad-

icals' traditional power base in the middle class in his bid to turn the party into a new national majority.

Mr. Alfonsín was born the son of a Spanish immigrant shopkeeper in Chascomus, 120 kilometres south of Buenos Aires, on March 13, 1926. He became fond of football, swimming and rowing and he was educated at a military high school alongside several men who have become top figures in the Argentine armed forces today.

But instead of taking up a military career, he studied law at Buenos Aires University, graduating in 1950, and returned to Chascomus to set up a legal practice. He soon became deeply involved in politics.

A keen activist of the Radical Party since his teens, at 24 he be-

came a town councillor and in 1951 and again in 1960 he was elected to the legislative assembly of Buenos Aires Province.

In 1963, he was returned as a deputy to the national parliament and in 1965 he became president of the Radical Party in the province — a powerful position, as Buenos Aires contains just under half of Argentina's 28 million population.

Mr. Alfonsín founded his centre-left "renovation and change" faction of the Radical Party in 1972 and the same year unsuccessfully challenged Ricardo Balbin for the party leadership.

Along with other Argentine politicians, he was forced to suspend overt political activity after the 1976 military coup, which

overthrew the elected government, of Maria Estela Martinez de Peron.

But when the armed forces announced last year that Argentina would return to democracy following their defeat in the Falklands (Malvinas) conflict with Britain, Mr. Alfonsín was among the first political leaders to step into the limelight.

He rapidly became well known for his scathing attacks on military rule and his strong stand on human rights.

In December 1982, Mr. Alfonsín struck an alliance with the Cordoba wing of the Radical Party, which is powerful in Argentina's second largest province, and formally declared himself a candidate for the presidency.

## Labour attacks Thatcher over nuclear missiles

**LONDON (R)** — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher came under renewed attack over cruise missiles amid speculation that deployment of the nuclear weapons was about to begin.

Opposition Labour Party defence spokesman John Silkin, speaking before a parliamentary debate on the missiles, dismissed Mrs. Thatcher's pledge that Britain had a veto over the use of the U.S.-manned missiles as "mere bluff."

The debate follows a weekend of clashes between police and protesters at Greenham Common airbase where the first missiles are due to be stationed, sparked by persistent press reports that deliveries from the United States would begin Tuesday.

Mr. Silkin told a radio inter-

viewer Washington's rejection of British advice against the invasion of Grenada last week heightened Labour fears about the missiles.

"What Grenada has proved is even when the president of the United States ... ought to be operating on a joint decision with Britain, he ignores our advice and our prime minister totally," he said.

In an opinion poll Sunday 73 per cent of those asked said they thought the U.S. would ignore any British objections if it wanted to fire the missiles.

Meanwhile army reinforcements arrived at Greenham Common west of London after a series of attempts by women protesters to break in which resulted in 185 arrests.

## Switzerland plays role of traditional host to nations in search of peace

By Claude Fillet

**GENEVA (R)** — As the host to Lebanon's reconciliation conference here, Switzerland can add yet another to its long list of historic meetings aimed at settling conflicts between nations.

Swiss neutrality, which dates back to the 16th century but was only fully recognised in the 1815 Paris treaty, greatly contributed to giving Switzerland a role of mediator and venue for peaceful settlements.

Geneva first appeared on the diplomatic scene when one of its citizens, Henri Dunant, a horror-stricken witness of the battle of Solferino during the Italian wars of independence, founded the International Red Cross. His efforts brought about the first Geneva convention for "the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in the field" in 1864.

### The Alabama dispute

It was also in Geneva that the so-called "Alabama" dispute became the first to be settled by outside arbitration.

During the U.S. civil war, the Alabama, a British vessel ordered by the southern states, was allowed to join other southern ships raiding the mercantile marine of the northern states.

After the war, the U.S. claimed

damages from Britain for losses inflicted by the Alabama. Both governments agreed to have the dispute settled by a special five-member court — including a U.S. and British representative, as well as others from Switzerland, Italy and Brazil.

The court ruled in favour of Washington, and Britain had to pay a \$15.5 million compensation. On the insistence of U.S. President Wilson, Geneva was chosen as the site of the League of Nations after the First World War.

Founded to prevent future disputes between states from breaking into war, the League lived through 20 years of hopes and disappointments.

The United States dissociated itself from the League after it refused to ratify the treaty of Versailles, and never joined it. Germany belonged to the League from 1926 to 1933, Russia from 1934 to 1939.

The League of Nations succeeded in the 1920s in settling a number of international disputes — in the Balkans and South America. It kept Danzig as a free city between Germany and Poland and helped the Danube states obtain reconstruction loans.

But everything fell to pieces in the 1930s, when it failed to prevent Japanese aggression in Manchuria and China. Italian ag-



A U.S. soldier walks near an anti-aircraft gun captured in a warehouse near the Port Salines Airport after fighting with Grenadian and Cuban forces (A.P. wirephoto)

## Grenada politician was almost hit, Marines say

**LANDING ZONE RACETRACK, Grenada (R)** — U.S. Marines said that Grenadians who helped them capture former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard seemed bent on physically assaulting him.

Capt. Dave Karcher, the senior officer present when Mr. Coard was captured, said a group of Grenadians there "seemed to really want to have a crack (at Coard) ... a crowd of about 50 or 60 seemed to want to take justice into their own hands."

Lt. Col. Smith said: "Coard was in a house on a wooded hill inside a People's Revolutionary Army (PRA) compound that we hadn't gone into before."

The Marines "showed a little force and people ran out of the camp."

Capt. Karcher said: "I told them they had two more tries to come out then we'd open fire. They put down their weapons, we had them come out, tied them up and brought them back (to the racetrack)."

Those captured with Mr. Coard included Liam James, a lieutenant colonel in the PRA, who was deputy chairman of the short-lived Revolutionary Military Council.

U.S. sources said Lt. Col. James was thought to have commanded the army unit which on Oct. 19 opened fire on a crowd as it liberated Mr. Bishop from house arrest.

They said Lt. Col. James may have given the order to execute Mr. Bishop and several of his associates.

## Zulu clashes claim 5th student life

**JOHANNESBURG (R)** — A fifth student has died after weekend violence involving a Zulu political group at the black university of Zululand in northern Natal, a local hospital official said Monday.

The latest student to die was brought to hospital suffering from exhaustion after apparently being chased, the official said. "He had no visible assault injuries and we can't explain his death until after a post-mortem," he added, but he linked it to Saturday's clashes.

## Thatcher: Latest Hong Kong talks 'constructive'

**LONDON (R)** — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has described the latest negotiations between Britain and China on the future of Hong Kong as very constructive.

"I believe we are reaching a better basis of understanding of what it is that has made this remarkable success in Hong Kong, and how we should arrange for it to continue," she said in a radio interview.

"The last round of talks, I thought, were very constructive and went much better. We must con-

## U.N. forces say N. Korea had role in Rangoon blast

**PANMUNJOM, Korea (R)** — The United Nations Command (UNC) Monday said North Korea was involved in the bomb blast in Burma Oct. 9 which killed four South Korean cabinet ministers.

At a meeting of the military armistice commission at Panmunjom border truce village, chief UNC delegate U.S. Rear Adm. Warren Kelley said "the weight of all available evidence points toward North Korean involvement."

"There can be no doubt that the apparent assassination attempt on Republic of Korea President Chun Doo Hwan in Rangoon ... has dramatically escalated tension on this peninsula."

Chief North Korean delegate Maj. Gen. Li Tae-Ho reiterated earlier allegations that the incident was planned by the South Korean government as a way of diverting attention from its domestic problems.

He said it was part of a "customary method" by South Korean rulers to create incidents to help avert domestic crises.

He also accused "military fascist elements" in South Korea of using the Rangoon incident to heighten tension.

## Search for oil ship survivors hampered

**SINGAPORE (R)** — Gale force winds and rain are hampering the search for survivors from an American drillship which disappeared in the Gulf of Tonkin with 79 crew during a tropical storm, the Singapore salvage company Selco said Monday.

A company spokesman told Reuters one of its tugs, along with four U.S. and Chinese ships, had sailed to an area where distress signals, possibly from a lifeboat of the 5,930-tonne Glomar Java Sea, were picked up Sunday.

The Glomar Java Sea, with a mainly American and Chinese crew, was reported missing on Wednesday. Western oil industry sources in Peking have said the ship has sunk but neither the Chinese authorities nor the ship's owners, Global Marine, have confirmed this.

In Houston, a spokesman for Global Marine said Sunday the company still hoped to find survivors in spite of the adverse weather conditions and would continue the search.

## COLUMN

### Water buffalo dies after making speech

**MANILA (R)** — A talking water buffalo advised startled farmers in the northern Philippines that if men stopped being cruel to their animals God would bring rains and end a drought, according to the magazine Iluko Bannawag. It said the animal, owned by 62-year-old Zacarias Tuliao, a farmer near Laoag in northeast Luzon Island, told them in local dialect: "Stop your cruelty to us so God may bring rains and end the drought that hit your province."

The magazine said five witnesses, including Tuliao's wife, issued a statement attesting to what they heard. Unfortunately, the magazine said, "the beast did not live long after it got sick due to the previous hard day's work in Tuliao's rice-field." As for Tuliao, the magazine said he cut out the buffalo's liver before the animal was buried. "After eating it, the old man suffered an acute abdominal pain. He died on the way to the medical centre a few hours later," the magazine reported.

### Indonesian doctor reveals fact of life

**JAKARTA (R)** — More Indonesian girls are seeking surgery to restore their hymens so they can appear to be virgins on their wedding nights, a doctor working in a Jakarta clinic said. Dr. Biran Affandi said in an interview in the wide-circulation Kompas Daily that the women who came to his clinic for the operation feared their husbands would be annoyed if they discovered their brides were not virgins. Many men in the predominantly Muslim community insist on marrying virgins although they are not always virgins themselves at marriage. "This is clearly unfair for the women," the doctor said. He said he performed the relatively simple operation about three times a week. More girls went to doctors in private practice to ensure secrecy, he said.

### 'Many coronary bypass operations are unnecessary'

**DETROIT (R)** — As many as 20,000 Americans are needlessly undergoing coronary bypass surgery each year when they could be treated just as successfully with drugs, a study said. Those for whom the surgery may not be needed are patients with stable heart disease suffering only mild symptoms, said Dr. Thomas Killip of Henry Ford Hospital, who chaired the study. "After six years, 90 per cent of the medical and 92 per cent of the surgical patients studied are alive," Dr. Killip said in a statement. "The medical survival rate is the best that has been reported in any study comparing medical and surgical treatment in coronary artery disease."

### ETA suspected for bomb blast

**BURGOS, Spain (R)** — A bomb exploded Sunday night outside military headquarters in this city near Spain's Basque region, causing damage but no injuries, police said Monday. No one claimed responsibility for the bomb but the Basque Separatist movement ETA (Basque homeland and freedom), has carried out frequent attacks against army and police buildings in and around the Basque region.

### Japan to test plane in '84

**TOKYO (R)** — Japan will begin four years of test flights of an experimental short take-off and landing commercial plane next May, a spokesman for the science and technology agency said. The aircraft can carry over 100 people, is quieter than present planes and requires only a 700-metre runway, half the length needed by conventional planes of the same size, he said.

### Strike holds up tourists in Tahiti

**PAPEETE, Tahiti (R)** — Hundreds of tourists are trapped inside Papeete's four main luxury hotels by striking hotel staff who have blockaded all the exits, police sources said Monday.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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### MIRACLES TAKE A BIT LONGER

North-South vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ A J 8 3  
♥ A 6 2  
♦ K 4  
♣ A K 7 2

**WEST** ♠ K Q 10 9 6 5  
♥ K J 10 9 8  
♦ J 8  
♣ 3

**EAST** ♠ 7 4 2  
♥ K J 5 4  
♦ 9 5  
♣ Q J 8 5

**SOUTH** ♠ Void  
♥ 7 3  
♦ A Q 10 7 6 3 2  
♣ 10 9 6 4

The bidding: South West North East 3 0 3 4 6 0 Pass Pass

Opening lead: Three of ♣.

Many a contract has foundered on the shoals of distribution. But don't let a bad break throw you off. There may be a way to counter it. Follow the technique of one of Italy's stars, Lorenzo Lauria.

We like the auction. We approve of West's overall, especially at this vulnerability, and North's jump to six diamonds has the virtues of being both accurate and direct.

When West led the three of clubs, it was obvious to all at the table that it was a singleton. Therefore, it seemed that declarer would have to lose two tricks, since he

could get only one discard on the ace of spades. But Lauria had other ideas.

He won the king of clubs in dummy, cashed the ace of spades for a heart discard and ruffed a spade in hand.

Next came the ace of diamonds and a diamond to the king. He ruffed another spade to eliminate that suit from East's hand, and then started to run trumps, coming down to this position:

**NORTH**  
♠ —  
♥ A 6 2  
♦ —  
♣ A 7 2

**WEST** ♠ K Q 10  
♥ K J 10  
♦ —  
♣ —

**EAST** ♠ —  
♥ K J 5  
♦ —  
♣ Q J 8

**SOUTH** ♠ —  
♥ 7 3  
♦ 10 7  
♣ 10 9 6 4

West's hand is immaterial. On the penultimate trump, dummy parted with a heart. East could not discard a club for then declarer could simply give up a club, so he too let go of a heart. The grand work for an end play was complete.

Declarer led a heart to the ace and ruffed a heart, then exited with the ten of clubs. East was forced to win and lead away from his queen of clubs into declarer's combined A-9 tenace, and the slam was made.

## Theatrical Jesse Jackson keeps people guessing about the race

By David Nagy  
Reuter

**WASHINGTON** — Black leader Jesse Jackson, after keeping people guessing for months, is now almost sure to run for U.S. president in 1984, his top advisers say.

They predict he will announce his decision very soon. "The odds are against him pulling out now," one aide to the 42-year-old black rights crusader told Reuters. "The things he wanted to look at, money and other support, are all in place."

Other Jackson backers also say they are confident he will seek the opposition Democratic Party's nomination, hoping to galvanise blacks into a mighty political force and making the fray a contest among seven veteran white politicians and one theatrical, crowd-pleasing black Baptist preacher.

Political experts give him no chance of winning, but he could have heavy impact on the Democratic race and on the Republican President Reagan by swelling the black vote, for himself in the primary state elections and against Mr. Reagan later.

Mr. Jackson has relished pop-

ular chants of "run Jesse run" but has always planted seeds of doubt and reminders that no one can tell what the independent, unorthodox Jesse Jackson will do until he does it.

"He just loves being mysterious," one acquaintance said. Accordingly, Mr. Jackson, a mesmerising orator and protégé of the late black rights leader Martin Luther King, is squeezing the last ounce of drama out of his political suspense story.

Mr. Jackson has said he is confident of mass support from a "rainbow coalition" of blacks and other discontented groups but needed to be sure of two other goals: At least \$3 million in prospective campaign funds and enough black leadership support for an effective political organisation.

Preston Love, a Jackson spokesman, told Reuters: "While we don't yet have all the money we'll need, things are looking very, very positive."

**Black leaders lukewarm**

Support from well-known black leaders, many of whom oppose a black presidential candidacy as premature, may be harder to get.

Some prominent blacks, including Mr. King's widow and At-



Jesse Jackson

santa Mayor Andrew Young, the former United Nations envoy, have said they fear a black candidacy would be a waste and blacks should unite behind their favourite white Democrat, probably Mr. Mondale, in the drive to beat the Conservative Reagan in November 1984.

Although Mr. Reagan has not yet formally declared himself a candidate, he is widely expected to

do so and many blacks see him as insensitive to the plight of minorities and the poor.

A few black leaders, such as Detroit's Mayor Coleman Young, have already endorsed Mr. Mondale, who built a strong civil rights record as a senator and as Jimmy Carter's vice president.

But most have delayed taking sides, not wishing to play a dog-in-the-manager role as Mr. Jackson mullied his decision and the tide of popular black sentiment ran his way.

One recent poll found that 97 per cent of blacks surveyed favoured the idea of a black candidate. Seventy per cent of those wanted Mr. Jackson with no one else even close.

Critics see a Jackson candidacy as mere Quixotic symbolism because blacks comprise only about 12 per cent of the populace and only about 17 million of the estimated 157 million voters in a white-dominated national power structure.

But it would not be symbolic in terms of political impact.

First, pollsters say Mr. Jackson will hurt Mr. Mondale in his fight with the second-placed and more centrist Mr. Glenn by draining off black voter support in the pri-

maries and party caucuses that select delegates to the presidential nominating convention.

He is running third in Democratic preference polls with seven to 10 per cent support, most of it from Mr. Mondale's column.

A southerner himself and immensely popular with the black Baptist churchgoers of that region, he could hit Mr. Mondale extra hard in a series of early southern primaries and caucuses that will be crucial to the delegate selection process.

But beyond the Democratic fray, as Mr. Jackson argues, his challenge could help the whole party and its eventual candidate by luring millions of additional blacks onto voting rolls far exceeds Mr. Reagan's 1980 victory margins in several key southern and northern industrial states.

While Mr. Jackson does not concede he has no chance to win, he stresses that his main goal is to further a rising black power drive that has recently seen a black elected mayor of Chicago, another contending in Philadelphia, more than a million added to voter rolls and Mr. King's birthday made a national holiday.